Weather.
Fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 65.8 and the minimum 37.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 69.4 and 39.8.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe. Pres. McKinley, Mar. 7.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Nankin, Mar. 14.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Jackson, 11.30 a.m. today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Paul Lecat, 11 a.m. today.

NO. 3554 VOL. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 癸亥年二月十六日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1923 大正十二年四月一日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

U. S. MISSION SHOWS NEED OF MORE AND BETTER SILK

Conferences Prove Highly Beneficial To Trade

MANY PROBLEMS

Chinese Conservatism Is Hard Factor To Overcome

BY DAVID ARAKIE

The visit of the Second Silk Mission to Shanghai has served to bring home to the filatures, once more, the importance of improving their production and securing a greater supply. Such "talks" between buyers and sellers cannot but prove beneficial to the trade, and might be encouraged. The Chinese sericulturist has so far been accustomed to living in a world of his own, pursuing old methods and paying little attention to the needs of the consuming markets.

The charge that Chinese are very slow in changing their ways is specially true in the case of the raw silk industry. Hence the American manufacturers should not expect to revolutionise it in a day or a year. The process of change must necessarily come by slow stages, having regard to the fact that the manufacturers have to deal with a very conservative race. And, what is more important, these Chinese sericulturists are endowed with small funds, and, although they may be brought to realise the necessity of embarking on improvements, these as we have already pointed out previously, mean an additional outlay with an element of risk attached to it. Though the transition might come slowly and prove disheartening to the American apostles, there is no reason why it should not be complete in a decade.

NEW ATTITUDE

The stolid, stupid and unsympathetic opposition that was not long ago offered to any scheme of silk improvement has now given way to a desire to understand and appreciate the needs of the buyers abroad, with, of course, material benefit to the filatures. The evangelising work must be persevered with however laborious it might prove. It will eventually be crowned with success. When the Chinese begin to thoroughly appreciate the desire of the American manufacturers to be of assistance to them in securing a larger quantity and a better quality there should be no hesitancy on their part to join with them.

It would be invidous to compare the progress made by Japan and by China. The Japanese recognised the importance of improving and perfecting their silk industry by adopting European methods. They sent many agents to Europe and America to study at first hand their methods. The Chinese only recently have awakened from their slumber and recognized the vital necessity of making improvements. They have too long allowed themselves to be enemies of their own interests.

To any keen observer it must be patent that the silk industry of China is now entering the Renaissance stage. The Chinese have received the Mission with sympathy. The merchants and the guilds recognise the benefits to be derived from improvements. These folks have to convince the inside uncountry sericulturists, who are generally diffident regarding any proposition that comes from a foreigner.

SLOW PROGRESS

Manufacturers in the United States have to bear in mind that the class to whom they appeal indirectly have limited means with a strong crust of conservativeness. Under the circumstances progress cannot but be by slow stages. What could be achieved in a single year in the states will probably take the Chinese ten years to accomplish. If the silk industry in China received State aid the task would have been simplified and improvements effected within a couple of years, but the Chinese Government takes very little interest in the industry.

The work of increasing production along efficient and satisfactory lines has already been started, the

(Continued on Page 2)

BY J. L. BUTTS

These trick gates and doors are becoming chronic. A week or so ago it was a disinterested Chinese wanderer who leaned casually against a portal in a Chekiang Road building, fell inside and came up with both hands inexplicably full of household bric-a-brac just as the tenant happened home. This time it is Kyung Ah-san, hawker, also merely a casual leaner, according to his plaint.

Kyung stated for the official record that he was meandering along Quinsan Road shortly after dusk when arrested by the sight of a foreign woman walking with a small child. The better to view this extraordinary occurence he took a position before No. 8 Quinsan Road and rested his shoulder against the gate, which, suddenly opening, let him collapse into the courtyard. A foreigner had then emerged from the house and accused him of loitering about in the compound for the purpose of accomplishing a felony.

After Mr. R. A. Thomas had testified to having secretly bolted the gate a short time previous to Kyung's advent and the Court had scanned a document telling of Kyung's previous conviction for burglary they led the defendant away and placed him in proximity to a door against which he can lean as hard as he likes without fear that it will give way before nert Wednesday.

A DEAL FALLS THROUGH

The conversation finally reached such a pitch as to interfere with the musings of the policeman on the corner and he stepped over to modify the racket. He found Zau Nyi galloping up and down the vocal scale in eloquent effort to inveigle a second-hand goods dealer to invest in a ricsha which stood at the curb. The second-hand goods man, keeping about an octave ahead of Zau, was refusing to buy and regarding the vendor suspiciously. The C.P.C. also surveyed Zau and contrasted his dilapidated appearance with the opulent aspect of the ricsha. He made a rapid deduction and accused Zau of stealing the vehicle.

Zau rendered the policeman speechless by readily admitting that such was the case.

In the Mixed Court Zau naively told the Assessor and Magistrate that he had hired the ricsha out from a man who ran a ricsha garage near the Small South Gate of the Chinese City. He had gone about all morning in an earnest endeavor to persuade people to ride in his craft, but they would not. As the day wore on prospective passengers became scarcer and foodshops seemed to become more and more frequent and harder to pass. Depression seized upon Zau and he thought that if he could not sell rides the next best thing was to sell the ricsha. But the policeman had interfered.

The impression conveyed by Zau was that this is a pretty tough sort of a world to try and live in and his opinion seemed to be strengthened when the Court decided to remove him from public life for a month.

DEFECTIVE CHRONOLOGY

Groaning grievously from time to time and shifting his basket from arm to arm, Zien Naukau, toddling down Yangtszepoo Road, excited the compassion of a Chinese Constable on beat.

"My good man," said the officer, "what are you lugging about in that basket to give you such exertion?"

"Ah, it's nothing," replied Zien, nervously. "Nothing but a little sugar I am taking home to the family."

"You must be in extremely feeble health," commiserated the policeman, "if such a small cargo of sugar gives you such a

(Continued from Page 2)

Cruisers, Bearing French Naval And Civil Officers On World Tour, Are In Port

Distinguished Visitors Arrive From Japan, And Are To Be Lavishly Entertained During Their Visit In Shanghai

The French Flying Squadron, composed of the French cruisers Victor Hugo and Jules Michelet, with a number of high naval and civil officials on board arrived in Shanghai yesterday and are berthed at the French and British naval buoys. The cruisers carry a mission who are making a tour of the world to better French relations, economic and naval, with other Powers, and come to Shanghai from Japan ports where they have been lavishly entertained by Japanese officialdom and French officials in Japan.

The two cruisers are under the command of Rear Admiral Gilley who served with distinction with the French fleet during the war. The mission is made up of M. Petrequin, who represents the Trade Ministry of France; M. de Vitry D'Avaucourt, the Ministry of Public Works; M. Chauvel of the French Foreign Office, and M. Guyon, Minister of Colonies, who will make a special study on the trip of the possibilities of expanding trade between the French colonies, France and other nations.

The two cruisers left France the middle of last October and came to the Far East via Port Said, Djibouti, Madagascar, Reunion Islands, Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and Japan ports. They will return to France after a visit to China ports by way of the Suez. They expect to complete the cruise in early July.

The French mission was greeted upon arrival here by M. Wilden, the French Consul-General and other prominent members of the local French colony, and a number of functions will be given in honor of the distinguished visitors from France during their stay.

BETTER WEATHER REPORTS IS AIM OF BRITISH CHAMBER

Hongkong Conference Urges Government To Get Busy

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, March 29.—In the course of a speech at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, referring to typhoon warnings the Chairman said that it was hoped that arrangements could be made, whereby the Chinese Maritime Customs would provide an observing station at Pratas Shoal. The committee of the Chamber urged upon the Hongkong Government the desirability of going into the question of typhoon warnings very thoroughly and suggested that information should be collated from all observatories situated within the typhoon area and that there should be co-operation with the Powers concerned so that all the resources of modern science and every means humanly possible should be adopted to improve the system of locating the track of typhoon.

The Chairman said that it would not be long before the installation of wireless on steamers trading locally would be made compulsory by a Hongkong Ordinance.

Referring to the Suian piracy the Chairman said that the Chamber urged that strong deterrents of a retributive character would be far more effective than endeavors to make vessels pirate-proof, but he was afraid that there was little hope of deterrents being applied, if it was left to the Chinese Government to enforce them.

The Chairman stated that the recent appeal for further funds for the Hongkong University had not been vigorously pressed, due partly to the recognition of the depression in trade which was severely felt in the Far East and Britain. However he had found that further postponement of assistance was likely in certain directions to imperil seriously the efficiency of the University.

The Chairman complained of the irregularity of the mails between Shanghai and Hongkong and said it looked as if the surrender of the foreign post-offices to the Chinese had been premature.

The Chairman mentioned that signs could be discerned of a coming trade revival but the unsettled Government continued hamper both home and foreign trade in China. Hongkong's business with the neighborhood provinces had been particularly hampered in this respect.

Dissension Arises Among Ranks Of Boycott Advocates

Dissension has arisen among the promoters of the anti-Japanese boycott movement, according to reports in the Chinese press. The younger agitators are advocating the organisation of a corps of inspectors to see that shopkeepers do not deal in Japanese goods, while the older heads hold that the matter should be left to the shopkeepers themselves, pointing out that the activities of an inspection corps such as suggested would lead to endless trouble and confusion in business. The Amalgamated Association of Street Unions favors leaving the question to the shopkeepers.

In connection with the boycott, called for in resolutions passed at the mass meeting held last Sunday, the newly formed "Citizens' Association Against Japanese Diplomacy" has nominated an executive council. This body has not yet expressed an opinion with regard to the dispute about shop inspection.

U. S. MAIL DUE IN AND OUT THIS MORNING

With 957 bags of mail and 3,000 tons cargo for Shanghai, the President Jackson of the Admiral Oriental Line is due in Shanghai from Seattle and Japan ports this morning, and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf about 11.30 o'clock. The liner will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

American mail will go on the President Cleveland which is due to sail from the China Merchants' Central Wharf 9 o'clock this morning. The liner arrived in Shanghai from Manila and Hongkong early yesterday afternoon. The Cleveland sailed from Manila with the biggest passenger list out of that port in over a year.

Following the sailing of the Cleveland, the next mail for the United States will be sent on the President McKinley, Saturday, April 7, and the Empress of Canada is due to leave Woosung for Vancouver on April 9.

Lansing-Ishii Pact Cancelled

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, March 30.—The Lansing-Ishii Agreement whereby the United States recognised Japan's special interests in China, has been cancelled by mutual agreement between Washington and Tokio.

The cancellation is regarded as placing the diplomatic affairs of the United States in a more favorable position in the Far East than at any time since questions began to arise between Japan and the United States.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, March 31.—A special dispatch from Washington, dated yesterday, states that an agreement has been reached between the United States and Japan cancelling the Lansing-Ishii Agreement.

A new convention is to be concluded between the two countries based on the nine power treaty concluded at the Washington Disarmament Conference.

Bulgaria Acts To Suppress Terrorists

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 30.—Rigorous measures have been taken by the Bulgarian authorities to paralyse the terrorist action of certain groups of anarchists. These measures have provoked incidents at Sofia and Jamboli, but order has been restored. Elsewhere the peace has not been disturbed.

Chinese Have Baby Show In New York

CHINESE babies alone were allowed to enter a baby show held in New York City, and there were some beauties among the entrants. Dr. Blumenthal is shown examining one of the infants that was pronounced physically perfect. The Chinese Baby Orchestra entertained the mothers present.

JACK KLASS IS NAMED ASTOR HOUSE MANAGER

Assistant Manager Telfer Goes To Palace Under New Arrangement

Announcement was made yesterday by the Hongkong Hotels Company, Ld., owners of the Astor House Hotel and Palace Hotel, that Mr. Jack Klass, the present manager of the Palace, had been transferred to the Astor House as manager, succeeding Mr. Roger L. Moore, whose resignation took effect yesterday.

Mr. R. Telfer, Assistant Manager of the Palace for the past six months, has been named as the Acting Manager of the Palace succeeding Mr. Klass.

Mr. Klass is returning to his first love in going to the Astor as he first came to China in 1917 as Assistant Manager of the Astor and held that position for 5 years before being transferred to the Palace. Before coming to China Mr. Klass was connected with several big New York hotels.

As assistant manager of the Astor and as manager of the Palace Mr. Klass has been very popular and his appointment to his new position was welcomed on all sides when the news leaked out yesterday.

Mr. Telfer, before coming to Shanghai was with the Moana Hotel in Honolulu. His appointment to the Palace comes as a result of his efficient work at the Astor during the past six months.

Throngs Mourn At Bernhardt Funeral

(Reuter's service)

Paris, March 29.—The funeral of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt took place this morning. A huge crowd was present. Preceded by numbers of carriages filled with flowers, the hearse, decorated with lilies and followed by children carrying palms, stopped for an instant before the theater which will continue to bear the name of the great tragedienne. The burial took place in the Pere Lachaise Cemetery.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 29.—The greatest crowds since the Armistice paid their final homage to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt today. A million reverent watchers lined the streets through which wended the cortege of 50 carriages, headed by five coaches bearing wreaths and followed by the remains of the great tragedienne enclosed in the rosewood coffin which had accompanied her in her travels for 30 years.

The service was read in the Church of St. Francois de Sales and was attended by Ministers, officials and leaders in the world of art and letters. The coffin was borne from the Church by actors and followed by orphans carrying white palms. It was conveyed to the Pere Lachaise Cemetery where it was lowered into the tomb and was soon obscured from view by a profusion of flowers.

HONORS "UNKNOWN"

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 29.—The Lithuanian Premier today laid a wreath on the tomb of the unkown soldier.

LOCAL CHINESE PROTEST WITH PREMIER KATO

News Of Ill-treatment Of Tokio Students Causes Indignation Here

As a result of alleged maltreatment of Chinese students in Tokio in the hands of the Japanese police on March 20 when they held a demonstration against the refusal by Japan to abrogate the 1915 Treaties, the chairman of the Mass Meeting held in Shanghai a week ago Saturday, Mr. Tsao Mo-kwan, yesterday addressed to a protest to the Premier of Japan, Admiral Baron Kato.

The text of the telegram follows:

"Our students who held a demonstration on March 20 within your territory had no other motive except to persuade your government to adjust its diplomatic policy towards China. But they were assaulted and arrested by your police. Great indignation was expressed when the report of the incident was received here.

"The citizens of Shanghai at a mass meeting held on March 24 at the General Chamber of Commerce regarded your action as a gross insult and authorised the chairman of the meeting to lodge a strong protest against your action with the hope that your government may promptly liberate the students and punish the police in accordance with the law of your land in consideration of your repeated advocacy of Sino-Chinese friendship."

Hayashi Explains Russian Protest

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 30.—Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, has written to Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London, hoping that for the sake of good feeling between Japan and the British working classes that no such steps will be taken as indicated by a Russian Note to Japan protesting against the arming of the White Army in East Siberia for the purpose of reopening hostilities.

Baron Hayashi, replying, assumed that Mr. Macdonald referred to the Russian Note protesting against the sending of the remnants of the White Army to Northern Saghalien. The Ambassador cited a recent statement by Count Uchida, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, as showing that the Russian protest was based either on misinformation or misunderstanding.

Earl Of Carnarvon Dangerously Ill

(Reuter's Service)

Cairo, March 29.—The Earl of Carnarvon, the discoverer of the tomb of King Tutankhamen, is in a critical condition on account of blood poisoning due to venom from an insect bite.

LINCOLN PLAY TO BE PRESENTED AS BENEFIT APRIL 12

Special Performance Will Be Staged At Lyceum Theatre

"Abraham Lincoln" will be presented at the Lyceum Theater on Thursday, April 12, for the benefit of the American Civilian Relief Fund by the Courtneidge and Holloway Company under the auspices of the American Association of China.

Tickets will be on sale tomorrow at the American Club and Columbia Country Club at four dollars.

The play written by John Drinkwater is one of the greatest dramas of recent years and enjoyed record runs in both London and New York. Mr. W. E. Holloway produces "Abraham Lincoln" and plays the title role. At the Lyceum last Thursday night, he received rounds of applause for his work from a cosmopolitan house which was greatly impressed by the play.

The proceeds will go to a fund which is used for the benefit of destitute Americans in Shanghai.

Queen Victoria's Oil 'Concession' In Burma Was Forgery

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 29.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir Henry Craik (Conservative) with regard to the alleged proclamation signed by Queen Victoria and the Marquess of Salisbury as Secretary of State for India in 1884 and the concession to the Burma Oil Company, Mr. Ronald McNeill, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, pointed out that the Marquess of Salisbury had ceased to be Secretary of State for India six years earlier and the language of the documents showed that they were obvious forgeries.

The United States Government was so informed in 1921 but no official admission was made until last year. Correspondence had in the meantime been diverted to a side issue, namely, the precise effect of the existing legislation in India.

The use of the forged documents in the recent official report to the Senate and the decision on the application for an oil lease made by the late American Secretary of the Interior caused the Government to make further representations to the United States which elicited the statement by Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, on March 26.

It was not clear from the Government's information whether the documents originated from the Bureau of Mines in 1919 or from the United States Consulate at Bombay.

HOUSING BILL

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 29.—The Chamber today adopted a new Housing Bill providing for control of rents of dwelling houses till January 1, 1925 and empowering increase in rents in the Paris Seine Department by 75 percent as compared with 1914, increases elsewhere to be referred to local committees.

FRANCE BARS DOOR AGAINST APPROACH, IS BRITISH VIEW

Baldwin Explains Position Of London Government

GRAVE DEBATE

Asquith Warns Paris Of Possible Alienation Of Britain

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 29.—The position in the Ruhr was the subject of a grave debate in the House of Commons today, Sir Edward Grigg (National Lib.), who initiated the debate, declared that the French policy was taking us to a new region in politics, a dangerous and volcanic region. He called on the Government to consult the Dominions and be ready with some declaration on behalf of the Empire in the next few weeks.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying admitted that France had bolted and barred the door against any useful method of approach. Britain had pursued the only course possible preserving the friendship of the Allies. He hoped that the time would come when our services to the Allies and Germany would be very valuable. The Government was in close touch with the Dominions.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (Labor) and Mr. Herbert Asquith (Liberal) criticised what Mr. Asquith described as the "Government's policy of benevolent impotence." Mr. Asquith warned France that continuance of her policy was leading her to a position where she would be unable to carry Britain with her. It meant the creation of a new Alsace Loraine.

Mr. Ronald McNeill, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared that Britain's attitude of benevolent neutrality expressed the will of the majority of the country. The Government did not intend to place obstacles in France's way and had the fullest hope of maintaining a close alliance with France as the best guarantee for the future of Europe.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 30.—The press emphasises that the German Ministers and big industrialists are at present very anxious about the situation in the Ruhr. They are everywhere seeking support and finding it nowhere, says the Journal des Debats. Herr Stahmer is knocking at the door of the British Foreign Office. In vain does Herr Stinnes visit Rome and Milan. All the Governments, including the Holy See, know that France will not accept intervention and will only enter into conversations on reparations after the submission of Dr. Cuno. M. Poincare repeated it again yesterday at the Palais Bourbon before the preparation of the Chambers for the Easter holidays.

Continuing the policy of lowering prices, the Berlin Government has obtained from the Kohlensyndikat a decrease in the price of coal of from 7¼ to 5½ percent according to quality. This measure indicates that the German Government is beginning to perceive the seriousness of the situation.

Moreover, the check to the German loan of 200,000,000 gold marks is now an accomplished fact. The explanations given were not satisfactory. Vorwaerts considers that it is illogical to attribute the responsibility for the check to the loan to the Reparations Commission, for the German banks know perfectly well that the guarantee of the Reichsbank is valid. The Berliner Tageblatt notes that small subscriptions of 2 to 50 gold marks are the most numerous, which shows that the middle class has once again come forward with its savings for the benefit of the State.

The Allies are methodically pursuing their efforts to organise the occupied territory.

General Degoutte, following a notification from the railway control department advising the railwaymen to resume work, has ordered immediate resumption of work on penalty of dismissal with the possibility of expulsion from the occupied regions by the High Commission.

The removal of coke continues without incident from the fiscal

mines of Westerhold, Blumenthal and Concordia.

Almost all the crimes committed in the occupied territory have been the work of agents, sent for that purpose from unoccupied Germany.

Mgr. Testa has been sent by the Holy See to the Sarre and the Ruhr. He was received yesterday by General Legoutte.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 30.—Commenting on the agreement concluded between the French and British Governments fixing the conditions and rules for the British Army stores granted in 1919 to the French office of industrial reconstruction, the Temps expresses pleasure, in the interest of cordial relations between France and Britain, at the arrangement, which puts an end to important litigation, a solution of which for a long time appeared difficult.

Plan Drawn Up For Paying U. S. Occupation Costs

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 29.—The Committee on the cost of the American Army of Occupation is examining the American and Allied proposals for a settlement. Up to the present it has apparently unanimously agreed to the following principles.

Payment to America with absolute priority of 1,000,000,000 gold marks, less the value of material handed over at the Armistice estimated at from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 gold marks;

Payment to be made in twelve annual instalments of 80,000,000 gold marks from Germany's specie payments without interest;

The annual payments for the first four years not to exceed 25 percent of Germany's total payments;

If such payments are below the necessary figure, the balance will be carried forward but from the fifth year America will receive the whole amount of the annual payments due irrespective of the payments made by Germany.

Recruiting Bill Passes In Paris

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 29.—The Chamber of Deputies today ratified the amendments to the bill for recruiting for the Army. The law fixing the period of military service at 18 months is now finally passed.

The President of the Chamber paid a tribute to the memory of General Maunoury, who made himself famous in 1914 on the Ourcq. The Minister of War, M. Maginot, expressed the regrets which the French Army felt for the cruel loss of a famous chief, who was one of the first artisans of the victory.

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

list to port. Let me help you a bit."

Without minding Zien's protests the kind-hearted constable transferred the basket to his own arm. As he did so a harsh metallic clashing occurred in the depths of the receptacle. The C.P.C. peered beneath the cover. The basket was full of scrap iron.

"Well," submitted Zien in explanation at next day's session of the Mixed Court, "there was sugar in the basket at first. I traded it for the iron to a man in Pootung."

But it was proven that the metal had suddenly disappeared from a local dock yard and the circumstances seemed to warrant giving Zien two weeks in the Municipal jail.

Prominent Tientsin Amateur Pays Visit To Radio Station

Mr. O. D. Rasmussen of the North China Star of Tientsin, who has been a radio fan for several years past and who is keenly interested in the possibilities of radio in China at the present time, paid a visit to the Radio Corporation of China broadcasting station on the roof of the Dollar building at 3 Canton Road last night. Mr. Rasmussen visited the station during the usual nightly radio program including the New World Chinese orchestra and sing-song girls who starred last night.

Mr. Bruce Deaton of the Radio Corporation reported that the concerts during the past week have gone off splendidly, the program given by Leeds and La Mar, new entertainers now appearing at the Carlton Theater being especially good.

Radio programs will be given nightly this week as usual commencing at 8 o'clock.

Master Violinist Coming Here

MR. AND MRS. FRITZ KREISLER

Fritz Kreisler, world-famous master of the violin, will play in Shanghai during the present month, coming to the Orient under the management of Mr. A. Strok, who during the past year or so has brought so much talent of the first order to the Far East. Kreisler, according to present arrangements, will play two concerts at the Town Hall—on April 24 and 26.

Fritz Kreisler's rise to the supremacy which he holds among players of the violin and, indeed, the whole history of his career, is one of romance. He has been a soldier—was wounded in the Great War—gathered honors all over the world, once abandoned music to become a doctor. Kreisler was born in Vienna, February 2, 1875. His talent manifested itself at an early age and was carefully fostered by his father, under whose instruction the boy made such progress that at the age of 7 he was admitted to the Conservatory, where he studied under Auber and Hellmesberger and in 1885 carried off the gold medal. He then entered the Paris Conservatoire, where he was a violin pupil of Massart and studied composition under Delibes, graduating in 1887 as winner of the Grand Prix gold medal over 40 competitors. He made a first successful tour of the United States with Moritz Rosenthal in 1889. On his return to Vienna he abandoned music for some years. He studied medicine in Vienna, Rome and Paris and then entered the Austrian army, serving as an officer in a Uhlan regiment. Because of irregular practise his technique suffered and he retired for a time but on his reappearance in Berlin March 1899 his playing created a sensation and it was at once apparent that not only had he regained his former astounding virtuosity but that he had developed into a great interpreter.

On his second visit to America in 1900-1, when he appeared as soloist and in ensemble with Hoffmann and Gerardy, Kreisler carried his audiences by storm. On his tour of England in the Spring of 1901 he scored similar triumphs; since then he has visited every civilised country, and securely established his reputation as one of the supreme contemporary masters of instrument. In 1904 the London Philharmonic Society honored him by awarding him the Beethoven gold medal.

At the outbreak of the great war in 1914 Kreisler joined his former regiment, was wounded at Lemberg, and excused from further service. Fortunately his recovery was rapid and complete, so that at the end of the same year he resumed his artistic career in America. His repertoire includes almost everything of note written for the violin since the 17th century. He is the owner of the fine Guarneri formerly used by Wilhelmi and recently he bought from Hills and Sons the famous Stradivarius with the wonderful golden varnish," which he is using now. He has published numerous arrangements of early and modern music and his reminiscences of the war were published as "Four Weeks in the Trenches."

Mission Shows Need Of Bigger And Better Silk Supply

(Continued from Page 1)

International Committee for Improvement of Sericulture in China having done excellent work in commencing the production of disease-free silkworm eggs, and the consequent improved yield of the cocoons as to quality and quantity. They have, however, undoubtedly failed to increase the production and improve the demand for these silks, the best in the world. And this in face of the fact that the production can be increased from 200 to 300 percent. and that the demand is unlimited.

The members of the Second American Silk Mission have had during their stay in Shanghai an opportunity of studying the conditions at first hand. They had got into direct touch with the Chinese and succeeded in bringing them to a realisation of what the American manufacturers want, a knowledge of how to do it, and an appreciation of the fact that a compliance with the American wishes would result in added gain to themselves.

There is much to be done, but the situation is more hopeful today than when the first American Mission visited us in 1920. The First Mission on their return to New York tried to educate the consumers of raw silk to the seriousness of the position, and strongly advocated supporting the International Committee for Improvement of Sericulture, increased use of the Shanghai International Testing House by American manufacturers, the Chinese reelers and Shanghai dealers, extending the educational work in the Nanking University and the Canton College, and securing greater support from the Chinese Government.

The establishment of a testing house in Shanghai was no doubt a move in the right direction and its success should be assured in years to come, when the Chinese come to realise the advantages of such an institution. The Shanghai International Testing House has to fight against the conservative spirit of the Chinese dealer. "Ole custom" is prefered to anything new, hence a general acceptance of the utility of the Testing House must be slow. The Chinese dealer cannot be forced to send his raw silk to the Testing House for conditioning as it is not one of the conditions of the contract. Scale weigh is allowed with a deduction of three percent. for water.

Charge Sailor Stole A Fan

Peter Nelson, oiler on the United States Shipping Board freighter Heffron appeared before Commissioner N. E. Lurton yesterday and was held for trial by the United States Court for China on a larceny charge. Nelson is accused of stealing a fan, the property of the United States Government. The Captain of the Heffron was the complainant. Bail was fixed at G. $200. A Chinese, arrested in connection with the case by Wayside police will be in the Mixed Court Tuesday.

Building Workers Threaten Strike

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 29.—A national stoppage of nearly half a million building operatives will occur on April 13 unless an arbitration settlement is made in the meantime, a conference of employers having decided to post notices for an extension of the working week by three hours to 47 hours in the summer and for the reductions of wages which have already been rejected by the men.

Salt Tax In India Doubled

(Reuter's Service)

Delhi, March 29.—The Earl of Reading has certified the Finance Bill doubling the salt tax.

The Viceroy has made a statement defending his action on the ground that it is essential to the interests of India and to the discharge of his responsibility to Parliament. He dwells on the necessity for the rehabilitation of India's credit, the insistence of the press and the public on financial equilibrium and the absence of alternatives to an increased salt tax.

The Viceroy suggests that unbalanced budgets would involve dangers to the future of India, perhaps greater than any constitutional or political issue, while they would directly stifle development in the direction of education, public health, etc.

He points out that the salt tax earlier was higher than now and the proposed increase will have an infinitesimal effect on the poorer classes with favorable wages and reduced food prices.

Any attack on the reform scheme on account of certification could only be due to misapprehension. The Viceroy of India is convinced that the action will prove of ultimate benefit for the development of reforms and the advancement of India.

Chicago Packers In Huge Merger

(Reuter's Service)

Chicago, March 29.—Mr. J. O. Armour announces that Messrs. Armour and Co. have acquired the assets of Messrs. Morris and Co. The North American Provision Co., a subsidiary of Messrs. Armour and Co. in Delaware, will take over the Morris business. The combination represents a capital of $500,000,000.

British Consular Salaries Increased

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 29.—Details of the Civil Service estimates are published today. The total for the foreign service is £1,231,000 being a reduction of £219,000. Half the decrease is due to the cessation of grants to refugees in the Near East. Salaries and allowances have generally increased. They include increases of £15,000 in the diplomatic service, £3,000 in the general consular service, £11,500 for China and £4,000 for Japan and Siam, but the refund to the Indian revenues for services in China, Persia, Arabia and Siam is diminished by £223,000.

Now in Springtime Build up Your Children

A four weeks' course of SCOTT'S Emulsion taken now, in April, will give strength to resist the diseases of July and August.

Pure Norwegian cod liver oil with **Vitamins** and Tonic Hypophosphites—as good for Adults as for Children

Be sure to get

SCOTT'S

with the Fishman Trademark, known since 1874

ALL DISPENSARIES

The Yellow Lantern

Jack Mason Proprietor

NO OTHER BRANCHES IN SHANGHAI OR ELSEWHERE

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Clean Your Clothes with

SOLVIA

the cleaning fluid that cleans clothes and removes grease like magic. 85 cts. per bottle. Obtainable from

A. S. WATSON & CO.

(The Shanghai Pharmacy, Ltd.)
16 Nanking Road.

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CAMPAIGN SILVER WRIST WATCH

15 Jewelled, LEVER movement, dust and damp proof, borgel case with luminous hands and figures. Specially constructed for the varying climatic changes of China.

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33 BUICKS

HONIGSBERG Buick SERVICE

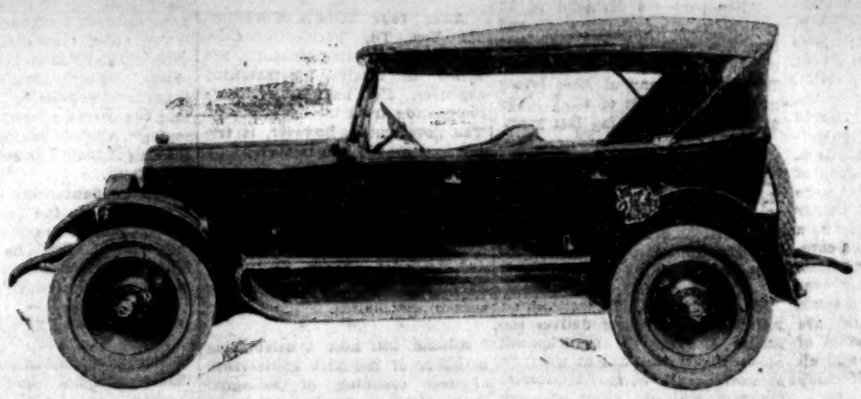
ARRIVED

HONIGSBERG Buick SERVICE

"PRESIDENT MADISON" ON MARCH 8.

AND ARE

ALL SOLD



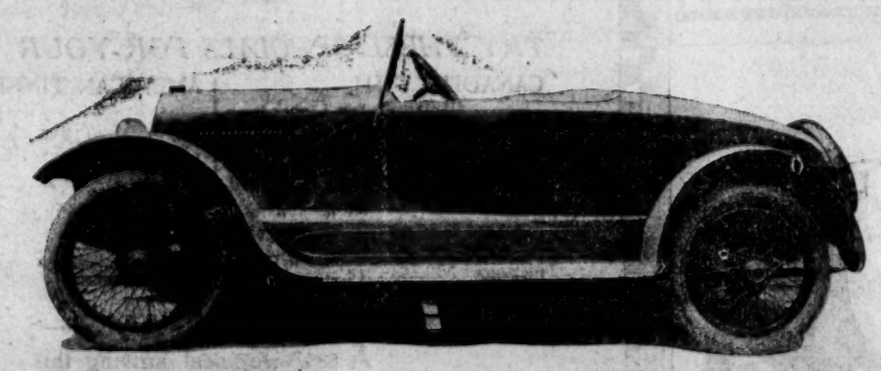
25 MORE BUICKS

By "PRESIDENT JACKSON"

ARRIVING

MARCH 31,

12 ALREADY SOLD



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PEKING — Bubbling Well Road SHANGHAI — TIENTSIN

"POCAHONTAS" IS TOMORROW NIGHT AT THE OLYMPIC

American School Students To Stage Operetta Again Tuesday

The best voices in the American School will feature the presentation of "Pocahontas," the comic operetta which will be presented at the Olympic Theater tomorrow evening. There will be a matinee performance Tuesday.

The last rehearsal was held yesterday, and everything is in readiness for tomorrow's performance. The orchestra scores have been completed by Miss Bernice L. Austin, of the American School music department, and an amateur orchestra of ten pieces has kindly consented to furnish music for the performance. Miss Austin, who coached the young song-birds in "Bulbul" last year, has also worked enthusiastically with the students this year, and will direct "Pocahontas."

The story of this mirth-producing play is told on two continents, the first act in America in an Indian encampment, the second act at the court of King James in 1670.

The lyrics of "Pocahontas" are written by Frederick Edwards and the music by Edward Johnston.

The cast consists of Miss Louise Macklin in the role of Pocahontas, the beautiful Indian maiden; Miss Ruth Estes in the part of Ah-Mook, the Indian mother-in-law; Miss Frances Martin as Wah-Wah-Tey-See; Miss Sarah McFadyen in the role of Lady Bird; Miss Theodora Parker as Queen Anne; Rodd Moffett in the part of Rolfe, the intrepid lover of Pocahontas; Yates McDaniel as Smith; Harold Brewster in the role of Pow-Hat-On; Peter Honigsberg as Ah-Hum, and Alex Moffett as an Usher of the Court. The principals were all chosen for the vocal ability and the result will surely be a pleasing one. There is also a carefully trained chorus of fifty voices.

"Pocahontas" is brimming over with humorous incidents and comic happenings. The students are entering into the production of "Pocahontas" with a vim, and all are very enthusiastic concerning it.

Tickets are being sold by the students of the American School and the play should be to a full house. Booking at Robinson's $2 and $1.

American Returned Students' Club Elect Officers For Year

The American Returned Students' Club announces the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, H. Y. Moh; Vice Presidents, T. S. K. Loh and W. S. New; Secretary, Ta-Kang Kao; Asst. Secretary, K. S. Tsiang; Treasurer, K. Huang; Asst. Treasurer, C. P. Chow; Business Manager, Wm. K. H. Yen and Asst. Bus. Mgr., L. S. Woo.

The following members have been appointed Chairmen to serve on the Standing Committees:

Finance, N. L. Hau; House, E. C. Miao; Membership, Y. M. Kuo; Program, B. How and Publicity, Jabin Hsu.

Hawaiian Pan-Pacific Head Coming Here

A message received here yesterday by Mr. George A Fitch of the Y. M. C. A. announces that Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, secretary and director of the Pan-Pacific Union, is on his way from Honolulu to China. He sailed from the Hawaiian Islands on March 26 and after a stay in Japan will come over to Shanghai. The Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai will arrange one or two meetings for Mr. Ford during his visit here.

CROSS RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 29.—The Paris-London crossrate is quoted today at: £1=70.68 francs.

MUTT & JEFF -:- Jeft Learns Something About Book Bindings -:- By Bud Fisher
(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off).
THIS IS MUTT'S BIRTHDAY AND I'M GONNA LOOSEN UP AND BUY HIM SOME BOOKS.
WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU, SIR?
I WANT TO GET A COUPLE OF BOOKS FOR MY BEST FRIEND - AND THE COST AIN'T NO OBJECT.
YES, SIR! NOW, WHAT KIND OF BOOKS HAVE YOU IN MIND?
I WANT ONE BOOK ON TABLE MANNERS, AND ONE BOOK ON HOW TO USE CORRECT ENGLISH: AND I WANT SNAPPY BINDINGS.
RIGHTO! I SUGGEST YOU HAVE ONE BOOK BOUND IN MORROCCO AND THE OTHER IN RUSSIA!
NIX, I'M A 100% AMERICAN AND I WANT THEM BOUND RIGHT HERE IN AMERICA!
TAP TAP
BOOKS
? ?
Fisher
153

News Brevities

Baron Taube, the Commander of the Chinese Gendarmerie in Tsingtau since the Japanese evacuation, is now in Shanghai. This Swedish officer was previously in the service of the Peking Gendarmerie.

• • •

After paying a dividend of 12 percent on the common stock and the dividends on the preferred stock, the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company of New Jersey made a net profit of G.$11,488,678.82 on the working last year.

• • •

New arrivals registered at the Palace Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. H. Eicheim of Santa Barbara, Cal., Mr. J. E. Kovno of Philadelphia, Mr. S. G. Kirkland of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Moynihan of London.

• • •

The Rev. L. W. Faucett of St. John's University will deliver the Easter Message at the special Easter Sunday services at Martyr's Memorial Hall. A special musical program will be given by the Russian Church Choir at the services.

• • •

There will be a baptismal service for some of the students of the Normal School of Hygiene and Physical Education this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Cantonese Union Church on North Szechuen Road. Friends who are interested are invited to be present.

• • •

Among passengers arriving on the President Cleveland yesterday afternoon from Manila and Hongkong were Mr. L. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Goldring, Dr. J. B. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Gamewell, and Mr. H. S. Janes.

• • •

Mr. J. J. Abbott is a through passenger for San Francisco on the President Cleveland.

• • •

Mr. H. R. Holgate sailed on the President Pierce for Hongkong yesterday.

• • •

A Presidential Mandate under date of March 29 appointed Dr. F. Chang, former chief of the navigation department of the Ministry of Communications, president of the Chiaotung University of Peking.

• • •

As a result of the opposition raised by the Peking Chinese Bankers' Association against the suspension of the payment of interest on internal loans, the price of those bonds has fallen off considerably. The bankers propose to take drastic action against the government and force the administration to pay up all interest due.

• • •

Parliamentarians who favor the election of General Tsao Kun as the next President have been awarded with medals and decorations. It is calculated that 60 percent of the solons have been given the decorations, showing that a majority has been secured for the solution of "the Supreme Question."

• • •

After four months of waiting, Na Yen Tu, Pacification Commissioner for Outer Mongolia, has failed to receive his travelling expenses. He has tendered his resignation from the appointment. The government, however, is trying to persuade him to stay.

• • •

Miss M. W. Rouzee of California will be the speaker at a special Easter Service this afternoon beginning at 2.30 in Ella M. Steward Memorial church at 106 N. Szechuen Road. English-speaking friends are invited.

• • •

Alumni will hold a celebration in honor of the 15th anniversary of the founding of Shanghai Baptist College on June 15. An elaborate program is being arranged to consist of sports, reception, photograph taking and a dinner-concert.

• • •

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at its directors' meeting yesterday appointed Messrs. S. U. Zau, Yuan Lutung and S. C. Feng delegates to the Citizens' Convention on Japanese Diplomatic Affairs.

• • •

Mr. Y. S. Ziar, the attorney and chairman of the advisory board of the Municipal Council, will sail for England on April 7, it is learned.

J. E. Doyle Resigns To Take Management Of Printing Company

Mr. J. E. Doyle, for the last five years connected with THE CHINA PRESS, Inc., as city editor of the morning newspaper and managing editor of The Evening Star while it was published, has resigned to become manager of the Mercantile Printing Company, with offices at 9B Kiangse Road.

Vatican Demands Release Of Priests

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 31.—It is reported from Moscow that the death sentence passed on Archbishop Cieplak has been commuted to ten years' imprisonment. The death sentence of Bishop Budkiewicz has been confirmed.

The order commuting the sentence of Archbishop Cieplak to 10 years' solitary confinement attributes the decision to the fact that the carrying out of the death sentence might be construed, by Russian Catholics as persecution of their faith.

The announcement of the confirmation of the sentence of Bishop Budkiewicz says that the judge found that he had combined anti-revolutionary agitation with his clerical duties.

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, March 29.—The Vatican is demanding the release of Archbishop Cieplak and his companions.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 29.—The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the League of Nations to protest against the death-sentence on Mgr Cieplak.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 30.—The President of the League of the Rights of Man has addressed to Moscow a message begging the Russian Government to suspend the execution of the Catholic bishops, which he describes as an act of inexcusable savagery.

French Wireless through Reuter

Paris, March 30.—The Soviet delegate at Warsaw, M. Obolensky, confirmed the report that the execution of the sentences on the Archbishop Cieplak and the other priests would not be carried out in the course of a conversation with General Sikorski, the Polish Premier.

LENIN'S ILLNESS

(Reuter's Service)

Helsingfors, March 29.—A bulletin on the condition of M. Lenin records a digestive disturbance which has caused a rise in his temperature to 100.2 degrees.

(Reuter's Service)

Stockholm, March 30.—The newspaper, Svenska Dagbladet has received a circumstantial story, alleged to be based on a confidential message from Moscow to the Soviet Legation in Helsingfors, to the effect that M. Lenin is dying. After his death a military dictatorship will be formed, comprising M. Trotzky and five others.

TATSUMI RECITAL MONDAY

Dinners at the Carlton tomorrow night will be served in the big ballroom as the dining room is to be transformed into a concert hall for the recital by the famous Japanese tenor, Tatsumi.

Tatsumi will sing in French, Italian, English and Japanese and has announced an attractive program. Mr. Milton Seymour will be at the piano.

Many Promotions In Police Department

A large number of Police Department promotions were announced yesterday. The list includes: Chief Inspector C. Dewing made Superintendent (Stores Department); Inspector T. Kerrigan, in charge of Louza, made Chief Inspector; Inspector S. C. Young, in charge of Central, made Chief Inspector; and Inspectors Cruickshank, P. W. Reeves and W. H. Howell, made Chief Inspectors; Sub-Inspectors B. J. Selvey, T. Elliott, E. W. Everson, J. A. Mackenzie and W. Whiting, made Inspectors; Sergeants M. Ganley, G. Morgan, J. Hupter, E. Ring, R. Ockwell, R. J. Crouch, J. Adams and C. E. Beale, made Sub-Inspectors.

To those who have articles to sell in America, we place at their disposal our services and solicit correspondence. No requisition is too large—no inquiry too small—all letters will receive prompt and detail replies.

MacDonell & Healy

Agents for

Import & Export Houses

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STEINWAY SUPREMACY

If you could watch every process of Steinway production you would appreciate the reasons underlying Steinway leadership. The name Steinway brings a vision of the world's greatest artists, who have acclaimed it the utmost effort of manufacturing in the field of art.

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TRY THESE SPECIALS FOR YOUR TABLE

CANADIAN FISH. (Refrigerator Goods):—

Chicken Halibut	.65 cts.	per pound
Fresh Black Cod	.45 „	„
Red Spring Salmon	$1.00	per pound
Salmon Trout	.80 „	„
Kippered Herrings	.25 cts.	per pair
Smoked Haddock	.65 „	„ pound
Bloaters	.15 cts.	each

AMERICAN TINNED FRUITS:—

Egg Plums	per tin	$.70
Loganberries	„	.70
Apricots	„	.75
Peaches, Half	„	.75
Pineapple, Sliced	„	.75
Raspberries	„	.85
Royal Anne Cherries	„	1.10
Fruit Salad	„	1.25

CANADIAN POTATOES:—
A new shipment arriving this week.

CANADIAN BUTTER:—
New Stocks of our well known FARM Brand Fresh Butter are continually arriving.

CANADIAN DUCKS, GEESE AND TURKEY
In Cold Storage, beautifully tender and having the inimitable "homeside" flavour. The price is .70 cts. per pound.

AUSTRALIAN HAMS—
The well known "FARMER'S" and "SHAMROCK" Brands.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3/6
DR LECLERC & Co., HAVERSTOCK HILL, N.W.3, London
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IN CO-OPER. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

DRAWN-WORK

Best Swatow Work—Fine Hand-made Lingerie, Beautiful Brocades, Beaded Bags, Embroideries at Lowest Possible Prices

CHI CHANG Co.

1297 Broadway Phone N. 1979

Utmost

No other cigarette at the price contains such fine tobaccos or tastes so good.

They Satisfy

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

The Best Display of Spring Furnishing Goods in Town

WHITEAWAY'S

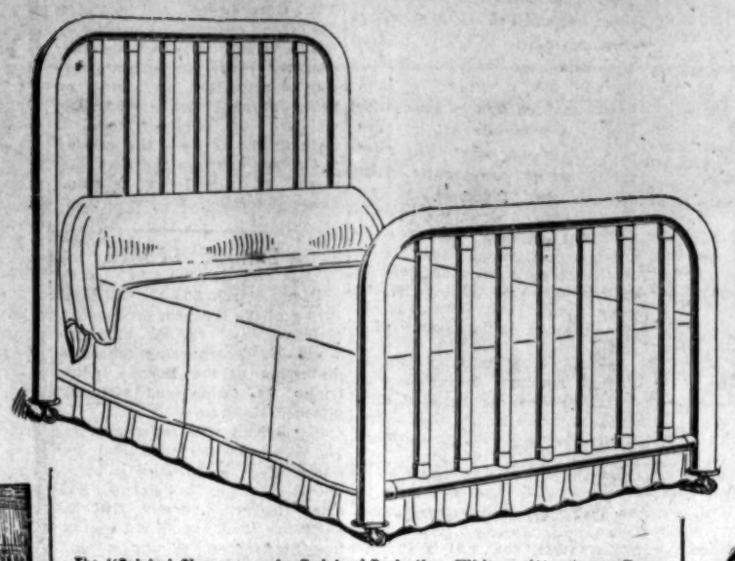
New Goods and The Best Value We Have Offered for Years

Simmons make all Brass Bedstead. In style as a bove illustration. Heavy round Pillars with brass Knob at top Thin brass centre Spindles. A very refined looking Bedstead suitable for Town or Country use.

Size 3 feet 6 inches - Price $155.00
,, 5 feet - - - - ,, $185 00
Simmon's Spring to Fit.
Price $22.95 and $27.50 each

All Brass Bedstead Simmon's well-known make in style as illustrated above. A very superior make, with round Pillars, well finished and highly polished. Recommended for service and Durability.

Size 3 ft. 6 ins. Price *$85.00*
,, 5 ft, ,, *$99.50*
SIMMON'S SPRINGS TO FIT
Price *$22.95* and *$27.50* each



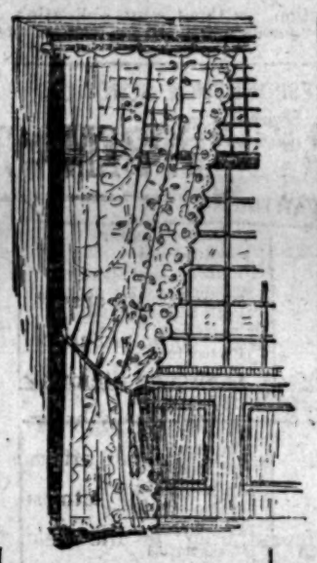
The "Dainty" Simmon s make Bedstead Perfectly White, without any Brass Ornamentations. A heavy and refined looking Bedstead 2 inch. round Pillars made of steel throughout.

Size 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft 6 in. with Spring Price *$62.50* each
,, 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. without Spring ,, *$59 50*
,, 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. Spring to Fit ,, *$27.50*

Brass Bedstead of very superior make and Finish, in style as illustrated above, square Brass corner Pillars, with centre spindles to match. A refined and dainty Bedstead of very special value. Suitable for Town or Country use.

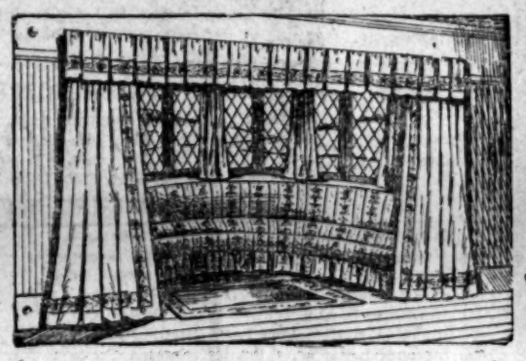
Size 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins. Price $155.00
Simmon's "Slumber King" Spring
Size 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in . Price 36.50

Simmon's make Brass Bedstead made from best Quality material and Special Finish. Heavy round corner Pillars round centre spindles, strongly made, and can be recommended for service. Size 3 ft. 6 ins. Price $99 50
,, 5 ft. ,, $105.00
Simmon's Fabric Spring to Fit
Price $22.95 and $27.50 each



Madras Muslins with Net Scalloped edge double Stencilled borders in Colours of Pink blue and Old Gold.

50 inches wide *$2.25* per yard
36 ,, ,, *$1.65* ,,
Madras Muslin with plain edge 50 in. Price only *$1.95* yd.



The New Fadeless "Fish" Net

for tight-screens or long curtins or to be used in conjunction. In strong heavy "fish" net weave, will keep their shape, almost unshrinkable. Shades of Rose, Sage, Lemon, Orange, Slate, Drab, Fawn, Lavender, etc., etc.

54 inches wide Price **$1.95** yd.

GUARANTEED FADELESS

Heavy Mercerised Poplin.

In all new self dyed shades specially suitable for drapes or furniture coverings.
50 in. wide
Price $4.95 yard

Loose Furniture Covers

We would specially recommend our latest shipment of the world famous Cumberland Printa's being eminently suitable for Artistic and economical loose furniture covers. We have a large selection to choose from price from $1.75 to $2. 5 per yd. Give s your next order for loose Covers. We guarantee best workmanship and fitting at a l w figure.
Estimate gladly given.

SYDNEY SATIN

Rich soft finished self dyed Mercerised Material Suitable for Curtains or most effective Furniture Covers.
50 in. wide
Price $6.50 yard

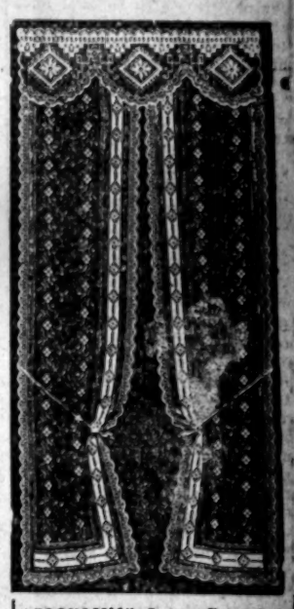
New designs in Shadow Tissues

Fresh delivery of shadow Tissues in Cream. Grey & fawn ground very effective designs.
30 inches wide Price $3.50 yd.
50 inches wide ,, 5.50 ,,

For Loose Covers Unrivalled

Pretty Bordered Casement Cloth Cream ground with double stencilled Borders
50 inches wide Price $1.75 yd.

The Sunresista Casement Cloth in self dyed shades. 30 inches wide Price 95 cts. yd.
50 inches wide Price 1.95 per yd.
Guaranteed absolutely fadeless Ideal for Casement Curtains.



"ECONOMIC" Lace Curtains with valance and Curtains all sizes one piece

2½ yds. long from $2.5 pair
3 ,, ,, ,, 5.00 ,,
3½ ,, ,, ,, 7.50 ,,

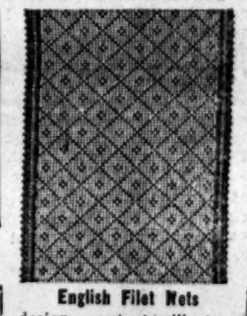
Tapestry Table Covers
In neat design for small tables

Size	Price
35 x 35 inch	*$2.75*
48 x 48 ,,	*$4.75*
51 x 51 ,,	*$6.75*
54 x 54 ,,	*$8.75*

"Beau Fast Filet Nets" with plain edge, design exact to illustration, Ivory shade
40 in. wide Price $1.25 yd.
50 ,, ,, $1.50 yd

Plain Filet Net
For tight Screens ideal in Shades of Ivory, Ecru or white.
40 ins. wide $1.25 yd.
50 ,, ,, 1.50 ,,
with plain edge only.

The "Standard" Casement Cloth self dyed Casement in full range of Shades
50 in. wide Price $1.00 yd.
30 ,, ,, ,, 75 cts. ,,
The "Wayloo" Casement Cloth in self dyed shades weave similar to repp all colours guaranteed fast
52 in. wide $4.25 yd.



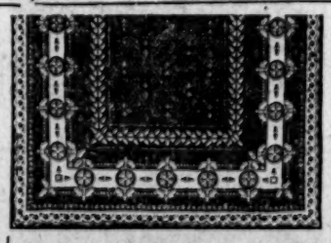
English Filet Nets
design exact to illustration with plain edge. In Ivory shade only 40 inches wide Price *$1 25* yd.
50 inches wide Price *1 50*
Superior quality Curtain Nets
with plain edge 48 inches
Price *3.25* yd.

An ecn Table Covers
With fringe all round in self colours of Crimson, Green, Blue and Gold.

Sizes	Prices
70 x 70 ins.	$35.00 each
70 x 90 ,,	45.00 ,,
70 x 108 ,,	49.50 ,,

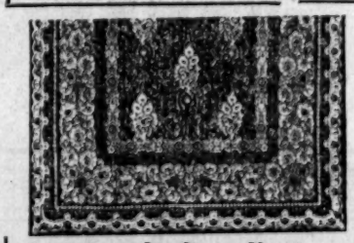
Nottingham Lace Curtains
In Smart all over designs with very pretty border.
Size 2½ yards x 50 inches
Price $4.50 pair

Household Damask
Proprietors of Hotels, boarding houses, etc. should make a point of seeing this. It is the best, value we have offered for years.
54 in. wide
Price $1.25yd



Novelty Curtain Net
with neat. Lace Edge and broad insertion. 50 inches wide.
Price **$4.25** yard

The "Marvel" Curtains
Nottingham Lace Curtains in effective floral designs in White or Ivory.
The best Curtain value in the East.
3½ yds. long 54 inches wide. Price $5.50 pair



Superior Quality Nottingham Lace Curtains
In Ivory shades only 3 yards x 48 inches wide
Price **$5.75** pair

The "Marvel" Blanket
Buy one of our Marvel Blankets to Keep your Ice in, only
$1.50 each

Strong Curtain Loops
For Lace Curtains in White and Colours. Prices
65 cts. 85 cts. & $1.00 each

The "GOLD MEDAL" Camp Cot frames made from the finest selected hard wood and covered with Khaki Canvas of Strongest quality that will not split. Joints of Frame strengthened with steel supports. The Ideal Bed for rough camp use comfortable and Reliable.
Size 3ft. wide. x 6 ft. 4 ins. Long
Price **$18.50** each

The "Whitelaw" Fibre mattress. The Ideal Bedding for the hot Summer months.
Made from the Finest Materials.
Size 3ft. 6ins. x 6ft. 6ins. $11 95 ea.
,, 4ft. x 6ft. 6ins. $13.75 ea.
,, 4ft. 6ins. x 6ft. 6ins. $15.00 ea.
,, 5ft. x 6ft. 6ins. $16.75 ea.

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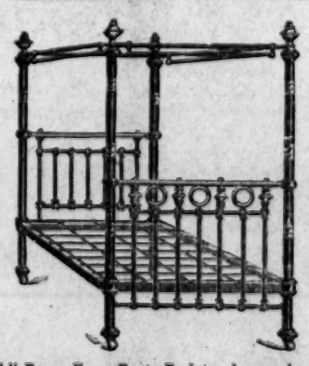

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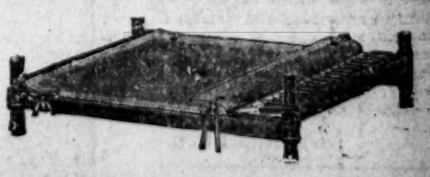

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Gambling And Intrigue Are Blocking Sun's Efforts To Tranquilise South China

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, March 23.—The appointment by Peking of General Shen Hungying, the Kwangsi militarist who is now at the head of some 8,000 men in Kwangtung, as Tuli of Military Affairs in this province, together with the appointment of some of General Chen Chiung-ming's followers as division commanders, has not created any surprise here as such a move was anticipated for some time. The pro-Sun Yat-sen forces in and around Canton are guarding themselves against any unreasonable action on the part of General Shen, who has so far failed to meet Dr. Sun although invited several times to do so. General Shen has advised General Wu Pei-fu that he will not accept the appointment.

Some disaffected Cantonese troops at Kongmoon under Commander Chen Teh-chun were recently disarmed by commands loyal to Dr. Sun. Cantonese followers of Dr. Sun are trying to take control of Shiuhing on the West River, where General Shen is in nominal command. General Yang Hsi-ming, senior commander of the Yunnanese troops in Kwangtung, while repeatedly asserting his loyalty to Dr. Sun, has so far failed to withdraw his men from the many likin stations and other civil offices of revenue or to refrain from raising funds through granting protection to gambling, which evil is gaining ground among women and children as well as men.

Though no one doubts their good intentions, many deplore the actions of General Hsu Shao-cheng and Dr. Sun, the former's action in ordering through the civil administration hasty and unnecessary reforms, which were recommended by his numerous advisers more for selfish purposes than for the public good, and the action of Dr. Sun in inviting to the province non-Cantonese troops who have turned out to be bandits. But all criticism is silent for men fear possible persecution from unscrupulous detectives and secret agents, who have been known to hold persons on the slightest pretext in order to exact a ransom under the fair name of a fine. Unless there is a rallying of all the better elements in the province to the side of Dr. Sun and General Hsu, the Civil Governor, there two leaders will find it exceedingly difficult to cope with the present situation, which is about as bad as it can be.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, in Canton, Mr. Fee Ping-sheung, acting on instruction from the Generalissimo, has protested to France through the local French Consul-General against the alleged sale of French arms to militarists in South China in order to prevent further internecine warfare. It is reported that General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan has just deposited $100,000 with a French agency as part payment for a consignment of 25,000 rifles, ammunition and chemicals for war purposes, the supplies having left Marseilles on March 1 for Haiphong. The Foreign Commissioner has requested the French Consul-General to communicate with the authorities in Annam to prevent the retransportation of these arms and ammunition to Yunnan. It is understood that the French Consul-General at Canton will transmit the request and refer the matter to his Government, as it has been the policy of the Treaty Powers to assist China to lessen her internal struggles by prohibiting the export of arms to China.

Telegraph communication has not yet been resumed in Kwangtung, although the strike, which began on March 6, by the operators against the further appointment of non-technical men as their supervisors was officially ended several days ago. Inter-provincial messages, accepted for transmission by way of the Hongkong Chinese Telegraph Office, have in many instances failed to reach their destinations. An attempt to end the strike here by means of police intimidation has apparently failed, as the Canton operators are powerless even when they report for duty, while the other stations are closed.

Efforts are being made to induce General Lin Hu, the most powerful pro-Chen Chiung-ming commander in the East River district, to join Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which would remove a formidable obstacle to the union of the Southern forces in Kwangtung. General Chen Chiung-ming has still more than 10,000 men supporting him.

The Garden Of Allah

I didn't like the show.

Tomorrow: The Second Mrs. Tanqueray. —DOMINO.

Dedicate Temple To Famous Warrior In Hangchow Tomorrow

A large number of Shanghai people are leaving for Hangchow today to witness the dedication there tomorrow of the temple to Yo Fei, the famous warrior in Chinese history, and his son, Yo Yung.

The temple has recently been reconstructed at a cost of $300,000 and the ceremonial will be led by General Lu Yung-hsiang and a list of military celebrities from all over China.

Some Shanghailanders are already at Hangchow, spending the Easter holidays there, and will remain until after the temple dedication on Monday.

Peking Notes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 31.—The situation in Fukien has become confused by reason of the uncertainty of the attitude of General Wang Yun-chuan and Admiral Liu Kwang-hsiung. The Government is considering appointing the latter Commissioner of Coastal Defences in Fukien.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 31.—The Students' Association has issued a circular telegram calling on the people from March 26 to sever economic relations with Japan in order that the public conscience of the Japanese may be awakened to appreciation of the feelings of the Chinese with regard to the abrogation of the Twenty-One Demands and the restoration of Kwangtung.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 21.—The Government has secured a loan of $550,000 from four native banks secured on the March surplus salt revenue with which to meet the arrears in pay of the police, gendarmerie and General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 31.—General Yen Shih-tang, the commander-in-chief of the 20th Division, has arrived at Tungkuan on the Shensi border. It is reported that a portion of the division has left for Szechuan to reinforce General Yang Sen together with a portion of the First Shensi Division.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 31.—According to information from Taiyuanfu, a number of communities have petitioned the Governor for the adoption of the death penalty for opium smuggling.

Woman's Club Notes

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club announces a get-together tiffin at "The Yellow Jacket" on Saturday, April 7, at one o'clock, when the work for the coming year will be discussed, and the members will have an opportunity to become better acquainted with one another. The Department has such a full program, and has taken up such a thorough course of study, it leaves but little time at the meetings for any social contact, so it is hoped that on this occasion there will be a large attendance. Members will please make their reservations as early as possible, either through Miss Douglass, 21 Museum Road, or at "The Yellow Jacket" 17 Nanking Road. If there are those interested in the work of this Department, they will be welcome at this tiffin, and can make their reservations in the same manner as members. Tiffin, $1.50.

In place of the regular meeting of the Literary Department of the A.W.C. at the R. A. S. Hall on Friday, April 6, when Mrs. Ayscough was to deliver a lecture on "The Poetry of the Tang Dynasty," the department has been invited by Mrs. Ayscough to meet with her at her new Chinese house, 72 Penang Road at 4 o'clock when she will treat her subject in a more informal manner. The members of the Art Department, A.W.C. are included in this invitation. To reach Mrs. Ayscough's it is necessary to follow Gordon Road for about six blocks, then turn to the left on Penang Road.

The Art Department will meet tomorrow morning with Miss Douglass, 226 Ben Building, when the same model who posed last week will sit again, in order that the painters may have an opportunity of finishing the sketches begun last week. The model will pose at 9:30, and all members are requested to bring stools and easels.

No Railway Loans Asked By Peking

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 29.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir Walter De Frece (Conservative), Mr. Ronald McNeill, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that he was not aware that the Consortium had received any request from China for loans for railway construction. The Government, and doubtless the other Consortium Powers also, would gladly do anything they properly could to facilitate railway construction in China on being satisfied that a reasonable standard of efficiency would be maintained on both the existing and future railways and that they would be placed on a sound financial footing.

BANQUE DEBATE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 30.—An all-night sitting of the Chamber of Deputies produced an excited exchange when M. Ybarnegaray requested discussion of the Banque Industrielle de Chine and violently attacked M. Briand.

M. Briand was replying when M. Poincare intervened and declared that M. Briand had not known what he, M. Poincare, had since learned, namely, that M. Berthelot had received money from his brother.

The Premier stated that penal responsibility would be established but it must be done by methods of justice.

STEAMER AFIRE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, March 31.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer, Kwaisang, which was scheduled to sail for Singapore today, has been delayed owing to an outbreak of fire on board.

The compradore's storeroom and quarters were burned. It is believed that some cargo was damaged by water.

Labor Members Of Commons Urge New Russian Policy

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 29.—In the House of Commons today, before adjourning for Easter, the Labor members pressed the Government to change its policy towards Russia.

Mr. Ronald McNeill, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the policy would not be seriously influenced by the reported currents in favor of rapprochement between France and Russia.

He pointed out that Britain demanded the establishment definitely of a civilised legal system, to which traders could look for the enforcement of contracts, the recognition of debts, the cessation of propaganda and the restitution of property.

Mr. McNeill declared that the present Government was in no way pledged to give recognition even if the foregoing conditions were fulfilled but this was essential before recognition could be considered.

Moreover, the Government was not inclined to stretch a point to take the hand in fellowship of the Russian Government which was responsible for the recent barbarities with which the civilised world was disgusted and dismayed.

STEAMER ARRIVES

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, March 29.—The steamer, Glenbeg, which ran aground on March 23, has arrived at Korsoer. She will proceed to Copenhagen when the 450 tons of cargo which she discharged will be re-shipped.

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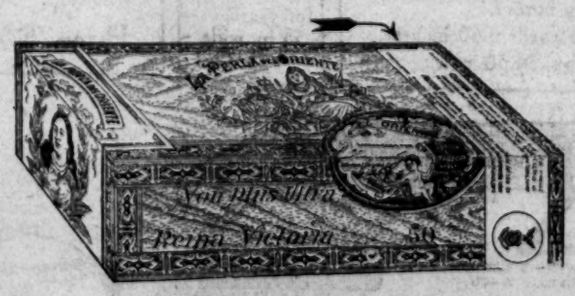
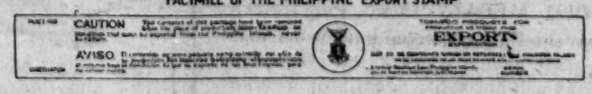


FACIMILE OF THE PHILIPPINE EXPORT STAMP



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All debts due to the estate should be paid to us direct and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.

A first meeting of creditors will be held at the offices of the undersigned on Tuesday, the 10th April 1923, at 2.30 p.m.

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7 Avenue Edouard VII,
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THE Bubbling Well Private Hotel, 103 Bubbling Well Road. To let, with board, large and well furnished rooms with private bathrooms attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please apply at above address or 'phone W. 805.
57594 A 7

PEKING Road close to the Bund, very large and comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, facing South, verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for two. Good board. Private family. Moderate price. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS, or 'phone C. 1801.
57597 A 4

WITH private family in Range Road, small room with bathroom $50 including breakfast. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
57534

TO LET, from 15th April, one large well furnished bedroom, with bathroom attached, also one small well furnished bedroon. Use of telephone, garage and tennis court. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs.
57573 A 10

TO LET, in private family, well furnished room with verandah and bath. Breakfast or use of kitchen if desired. 269, Avenue Foch, corner Route des Soeurs.
57569 A 1

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554.
T. F. 132

VACANT, most comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, with large private bathroom. Suitable for one or two. Terms moderate. 7, Love Lane, Bubbling Well Road. Tel. West 2544.
57518 A 1

COMFORTABLY furnished room with board, from April 1st, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply 5, Young Allen Terrace.
57526 A 1

SMALL rooms to let, with or without board. 1 Young Allen Terrace. 57477 A 4

AN American bachelor would like to share his house with one or two gentlemen. Tennis, stables, telephone, motor car. Ideal for Summer. Reply to Box 1285, THE CHINA PRESS. 57438 A 1

CENTRAL district. To let, comfortably furnished double room, facing South. Bathroom attached. Full board. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road.
57171 A. 1

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, bathroom attached. Excellent board. $80 to 140, single, 140 to 200, double 34, Haskell Road. Phone North 255. 57239

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101 Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs H. Russell. 56039

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

WANTED a furnished room with board for Japanese youth. Chinese Post Office Box 419, Y. Saito.
57610 A 6

SUMMER RESORTS

KULING: To rent, Centrally located, two well furnished rooms, bath, board reasonable. For particulars, apply L. M. Spaulding, Hochow, Anhwei. 57592 A 4

WANTED to buy bungalow or vacant lot at Kuling. Reply giving lot number, price, and all details to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.
57480 A 3

HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED, Edinburgh Road, modern house, 6 rooms, 2 attics, 2 tiled bathrooms, hot and cold water, 4 flush closets, large garden, garage, servants' quarters, etc. Tls. 120 Minimum fittings. Occupation May 1, or earlier. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
A 4

FIVE room house. French Concession. Available April 15th. Rent 80 taels. Apply to 421, Avenue Joffre. 57588 A 4

FIVE room house. Conveniently situated on tram line, French Concession. Rent 80 taels. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.
57588 A 4

TO LET, from May 1st, No. 639, Rue Ratard, a semi-detached six-roomed house, three bathrooms, modern plumbing, good attics and usual offices, garage and garden. Rent Tls. 150 per month. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.
57598 A 4

TO LET, furnished house of five rooms or two flats of two or three rooms, bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters. Moderate rent. 7, Wayside Road. 57609

Nos. 3 and 9 Kiangwan Road, near Hongkew Park, four large rooms, attics, servants' quarters, hot and cold water, etc. Immediate occupation. Apply Brandt & Rodgers Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 57292

AVENUE and Hart Roads, newly constructed seven roomed house, bathrooms, hot and cold water. Apply Brandt & Rodgers Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 57293

NEWLY built five roomed semi-foreign buildings, East Paoshing Road. Rental Taels 40.00. Immediate occupation. Apply Brandt & Rodgers Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.
57294

SIX roomed house, Avenue Road, on tram line. Three living rooms, three bedrooms, three bathrooms, spacious servants' quarters, garage. Rental Tls. 110. Furniture and fittings to be taken over. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.
57538 A. 3

TO LET furnished, for 6 months from May 15th, large elegant residence, all mosquito-proofed, garage for 2 cars, large grounds, tennis lawns, vegetable garden. Best part French Concession. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS. 57520 A 1

TO LET, eleven newly built semi-foreign houses on East Yalu Road, five minutes from tramway. Rent moderate. Apply Cc. 625, East Yuhang Road.
57144

FOUR roomed house to let in Route des Soeurs, complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage, near tram. Rental Tls. 80. Occupation 1st April. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat.
T. F. 137

TO LET, house, on Bubbling Well Road, consisting of six big rooms, two attic rooms, garage and tennis court. Address to Box 1253, THE CHINA PRESS.
57378 M 31

FEVERISH FABLES

PROPESSIONAL

VOCAL CULTURE Mr. V. Gromakovsky of the Moscow Imperial Theater accepts pupils for voice culture and singing. Moderate terms. 24, Ward Road.
57585

MISS SUSANNA IVANOFF gives private lessons of all modern ball room and also stage dances, daily from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. No. 6, Haskell Road 57420 A 8

MARGUERITE GORDES. Qualified midwife and confinement nurse (10 years local practice). No. 4 Hou Fok Terrace (off North Szechuen Road). Telephone N. 169 or N. 1376. T. F. 110

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE. One large wardrobe trunk—maker Seward. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.
57593 A 4

FOR SALE. International Savings Society Bond, paid up thirty months. Send offer to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.
57588 A 4

FOR SALE. Beautiful black chow dog, two years old, male. Good temper and very smart. Telephone W. 2761, or apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.
57590 A 1

FOR SALE. Fox terrier pup. Black and white. Unusually smart. Thoroughly house broken. Cheap. 19, Nanzing Road.
57591 A 1

HAVE to sell monthly approximately 100 strong second hand barrels 23" high x 16" diameter. Sample can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.
57587 A 4

WANTED to buy cutting machine for paper, small size, second hand. Apply: Bookbinding, 27 Rue du Consulat. 57519

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 70

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 2

PATHE Baby Cinema for sale, complete with lamp, case, two screens, 220 volts resistance and 10 films. As new. $70. Reply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.
A 3

FOR SALE: Russian sables and embroidering; violin; persian carpet. Hours for inspection from 2 to 4. please apply: 75, Range Road. 57545 A 3

FOR SALE, Moutrie & Co., upright piano and bench to match. Please apply to Box 1293, THE CHINA PRESS, or phone W. 1816.
57478

FURNITURE for sale, new made by Konn (Vienna) 21 pieces for sitting room $1,200.00. Also new concert piano by Bluthner, Leipzig, $2,000.00. Apply 8, Kungping Road; from 11 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.
57481

FOR SALE or lease one big iron foundry with building and equipment at 1185 Wuchow Road.
57527

NEW YORK latest Spring hats, price very reasonable, open evenings, Saturday and Sunday, Tong, 31 Tracey Terrace (Rue des Soeurs). 57476 A 1

FOR SALE, two Australian riding horses, five and seven years old, kind, young, stylish, sound, fast, will be sold together or separate. Can be seen at 4 Jessfield Road, Stables. 57493 A 2

FOR SALE. High quality ready made suits. Henry The Tailor, J7-9, Seward Road.
57440 A 1

SPRING Suitings and Coatings, 56" wide from $4 to $7 per yard any length cut, Longcloth, No. 500, 36" wide 40 yards long $30 per piece. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., 21 Jinkee Road, 5th Floor, Sundries Department.
56938 B

FOR SALE a 23' speedy boat "Let's Go" with Kermath marine motor. Inspection any time at Rowing Club pontoon. For trial by appointment, Apply to Box 1272, THE CHINA PRESS.
57417 A

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

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NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box ..... The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%—' (feet)—" (inches) etc., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.

British Women's Association

The following officers and members of the Executive Committee have been elected at and since the annual general meeting:— Mrs E. M. Gull (Chairman) Mrs. H. G. Simms (Acting Chairman) Mrs G. M. Green (Vice-Chairman) Mesdames Ayrton, Burton-Sayer, Clear, Dovey, Hyland, Irmine, MacGillivray, G. Matheson, E. H. McMichael, Murphy, Summerskill, Symons Trueman, H. P. Wilkinson, and Miss Cardwell (Hon.Treasurer).

Names of officers of sections received to date are:—*Dramatic Section*, Mrs Cochrane (Chairman) Mrs Michael (Hon. Treasurer) Mrs Graham-Barrow (Hon. Secretary). *Musical Section*, Mrs N. G. Maitland (Chairman), Mrs Isherwood (vice Chairman), Mrs Godby (Hon. Secretary), Mrs Mills (Hon. Treasurer) *Literary Section*, Mr Hodges (Chairman) Mrs Ceci Maguire (Vice-Chairman) Mrs Blix (Hon. Treasurer) Miss Hyland (Hon. Secretary) and Miss MacMillan (Hon. Librarian), *Needlecraft Section*, Mrs W. Grey (Chairman), Miss F. Dallas (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs G. Beale (Hon. Secretary), *Hospital Aid Dept. Social Service Board*, Mrs J. Dovey (Chairman) Mrs Heisby (Hon. Treasurer and Secretary).

New members since our last announcement are:—Miss E. Bectson, Miss Elsa Beresford, Miss L. E. Berry, Mrs E. T. Byrne, Miss D. M. Dixon, Mrs S. G. Fenton, Mrs D. Fleming, Miss Gilbertson, Mrs J. E. Hargreaves, Miss E. J. Heasman, Mrs. Hicks, Miss M. Hill, Mrs. Morman, Leslie, Mrs. Eric Moller, Mrs. H. F. Merrill, Miss G. Marshall, Mrs. R. H. P. Reiss, Miss M. Turner, Mrs. W. Stark Toller and Miss Frances Vale.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

At the recent annual general meeting of the Association the order of honorary membership was confirmed and inaugurated, the object of this addition to the Constitution being that it gives the Association an opportunity of linking up with a few non-resident British women who, by virtue of their public work here have deserved well of their country and of Shanghai. Honorary membership will be regarded as the highest honor in the power of the B. W. A. to bestow and very strictly limited. The two first recipients are Dame Annie de Sausmarez, G. B. E. and Mrs. W. B. Billinghurst.

B. W. A. RESIDENCE SCHEME

One of the chief points of interest at the annual general meeting was undoubtedly the subject of the above scheme when considerable developments were adumbrated. It would have been impossible to deal with these at all satisfactorily at a meeting when there was so much else to discuss and it was decided to arrange for a special meeting so that members might make themselves acquainted with every detail of the schemes in prospect. A meeting has therefore been announced to take place on April 12th. at 5.30 p.m. in the Cathedral School for Boys (by kind permission of Mr Graham-Barrow) when it is to be hoped that every member interested will make a point of being present. There are, we understand, three propositions to be laid before the meeting, precis of which will be available at Headquarters for the inspection of members (in order that everyone may be in a position to discuss all the possibilities of the situation) three or four days before the meeting.

B. W. A. SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members subscriptions for the ensuing year are now due, the annual Association subscription being $3.00. As most members are aware, a voluntary subscription which is used for the upkeep of Headquarters should now be paid. To give members some idea of such subscriptions in the past, we may say that amounts ranging from a couple of dollars to as much as one hundred have been given for this purpose. It is very much hoped that *all* members will make a point of sharing, according to their means, in this very necessary side of the Association. If every member would make up her total subscription (voluntary and otherwise) to, say, ten dollars, finances would be greatly simplified; but it needs everyone's co-operation.

HEADQUARTERS

The Library has benefited from several gifts of books recently and 50 from Mrs T. Russell and 10 from Mrs Hansen are acknowledged with gratitude. Mrs Billinghurst, too, presented two pictures by her brother in law, a well known artist, just prior to her departure. These may be sold for the benefit of the B. W. A. Residence Fund for $2 taels apiece and application should be made to the office. There reposes on the office mantelpiece, waiting for its owner, one of the two beautiful models of junks lately raffled by Mrs O. M. Green on behalf of the Chek.kiang sufferers to whom over $200 was sent. The winning number was 42. The Needlecraft Section is hereby thanked for their very acceptable present of a handsome clock in a wooden case which should be of great service in the Committee room. Presents of this sort are deeply appreciated both for their practical effect and for the fine spirit of co-operation that they indicate.

HOSPITALS AID DEPARTMENT

There is still plenty of room for workers at HQ on Tuesdays in making bandages, garments, etc. for necessitous hospitals. This work is developping apace and not the least interesting part of it lies in the letters expressing extraordinary gratitude for gifts of this sort which reach hospitals. Under the same Department the organised visiting of local hospitals has been arranged. Until they are sought out, few people have any idea of the number of lonely patients there are—sailors from ships, newcomers and so on.

LITERARY SECTION

A very attractive paper is in prospect for the next meeting of the Literary Section (at H.Q. on Tuesday, April 17, at 5:30 p.m.) the subject being "Lady Helen Stanhope: niece of Pitt and one of the first women of early modern times to strike out a line of her own" and the lecturer Judge Peter Grain.

GARDENING SECTION

An informal meeting will take place in Mrs. Craddock's garden at 76 Route de Say Zoong, when Mr. MacGregor, prepared to answer members' questions, has promised to attend. This is for Friday, April 6, at 4 p.m.

MUSICAL SECTION

Mrs. Mills will arrange the next Musicale, which will take place at Headquarters at 5:15 p.m. on April 5.

Subscriptions to all Sections are now due. Membership of Sections can only be effected after the Association subscription has been paid.

RELEASE ORDERED

(Reuter's Service.)

London, March 30.—The British Government has given instructions for the release of Zaghlul Pasha from Gibraltar for reasons of health. It is understood that Zaghlul Pasha will proceed to France for the purpose of taking a course of waters.

Lydia Lipkowska

On Tuesday evening next Mme. Lipkowska, "the Russian Nightingale," will give a farewell program prior to her departure for Europe. The concert is being given in response to many requests.

Those who already have been privileged to hear Mme. Lipkowska at previous concerts in Shanghai will doubtless be in attendance and any who have heretofore missed the opportunity of listening to the singer whose magic has captured both hemispheres will be ill advised to allow anything to prevent them from taking advantage of this last opportunity to hear one of the greatest singers of the age.

The program as drawn up is one that should hold the house from curtain to curtain. Mme. Lipkowska is giving a costume recital which will embrace Russian, French and English selections among which last will be included several old favorites which have charmed audiences on her previous visits. Among pieces which she has not hitherto given here is included the beautiful "Hymn to the Sun" from Rimsky-Korsakov's "Le Coq d'Or," which should prove the pearl of the repertoire.

Each section of the recital will be rendered in appropriate costumes, designed by a famous artist whose "Pompadour" creation in particular is a really inspired chef d'oeuvre of sartorial genius.

Russian Choir

Those who have heard the Russian Church Choir in one of their concerts will be glad to learn that another opportunity to hear them will be afforded this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road, when they will present a program of sacred music. No admission will be charged but a collection will be taken up and the entire proceeds given over to the Choir for relief work. The concert will be preceded by a brief Easter address by the Rev. Lawrence Faucett, Chaplain of St. John's University.

PROGRAM

Immanuel	Selivanoff
Song of the Seraphim	Bortnyansky
The Heart in Exile	Tschaikowsky
Dies Irae, from Requiem Mass	Mozart
Now Thou setteth free Thine Slave	Arhangelsky
The Penitent Thief (Trio)	Vorotnikoff
Miss Kasivzoff, Mr. Selivanoff, Mr. Maisky.	
Credo	Tschaikowsky
Help will come from the Creator	Bortuyansky.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

During the past week activity on the local share market has lessened on account of the March Settlement which was satisfactorily concluded on the 27th instant. Since the settlement few transactions have been recorded in Cottons, and prices remain steady. With the advancing price of rubber there is again a fairly strong demand for most rubber shares at improved prices. Langkats (combined) continue to receive a good deal of attention and close firm at the quoted price. The market generally closes firm.

Our latest cable advices from London quote the following prices:

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. "Bearer" £2 13s. 0d.

Chinese 5 percent Reorg. Loan 1913 B.I. £76.

Chinese 5 percent Reorg. Loan 1913 F. I. £71.

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. £1 16s. 1½d.

Shanghai Electric Cons. Co., "Bearer" £19 12s. 4d.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Registered £19 10s. 0d.

Shell Transport and Trading Co., "Bearer" £4. 5s. 9d.

Thompson Optical Company Opening New Offices Here

The Thompson Optical Company, firm of oculists and opticians, is opening handsome and extensively equipped headquarters in Shanghai at 49A Nanking Road on Tuesday. The offices are in charge of Dr. R. A. Thompson, specialist in eye-efficiency, who has established offices in many parts of the world and brings to Shanghai the benefits of long European clinical training and experience, together with the most modern apparatus for the testing and treatment of the eyes.

One of the branches in which the firm will specialize will be extraordinary rapid service in the grinding of lenses and the making of glasses. With the equipment which he has, Dr. Thompson states, it will be possible for any person breaking a lens or otherwise damaging his spectacles or eye-glasses to have the damage repaired within a few hours after he has telephoned to the offices.

Dr. Thompson has established offices in London, Paris and Berlin as well as in cities in the United States and in Honolulu and has won high scientific commendation in Europe for his system of sight restoration.

Passengers Departed

Per C. N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. H. P. Wadman, E. B. Kennedy, Misses Vale, Frost, Wadman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frost, Dr. and Mrs. Couland.

Per C. N. s.s. Shengking for Nanking: Mr. and Mrs. Finkben, Misses Finnben, Sawbridge; for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lloyd and infant, Mr. J. Mohr.

Per C. M. s.s. Kianghsin for Hankow: Miss Cartwright, Messrs. Newman, A. C. Mackenzie, R. Bland.

Per C. N. s.s. Shantung for Tsingtao: Messrs. D. Brand, B. D. F. Beith, Wong Sui-pao, H. C. Petersen, H. Yarwcok.

Per C. N. s.s. Soochow for Hongkong: Messrs. E. M. Burton, G. H. White, R. H. Dunm.

Per C. N. s.s. Tungchow for Chefoo: Miss Nijne, Mr. A. Sugden; for Tientsin: Misses Turner, Wilson, Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cuthbert, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and four children, Messrs. C. Rutherford, Payne.

Per C. M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo: Misses L. Roberts, A. Gutierrez, F. Vale, Holley, R. Remedios, I. Oliveira, Mrs. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. Chowm, Mr. and Mrs. Chu, Messrs. Hill, Thomas, A. M. Gutierrez, G. Pintos, J. A. Maher, Marques, Bell, Lee.

Per M. M. s.s. Porthos for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. V. and Miss O'Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gillis, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Deschamps, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lecot, Mr. and Mrs. Negre, Messrs. J. and J. Negre, G. E. Martin, E. Bruhrer, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Weis, Mr. and Mrs. R. and J. Weis, Mrs. J. and Miss F. Fiori, Messrs. J. Cochet, W. R. Elliston, A. and J. Marthoud, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marthoud, Mr. L. N. and A. L. Mackinnon, Mr. Max Just, Mr. and Mrs. V. Flentiaux, Mr. J. Chenard, Mr. R. and Mr. R. Sisterne, Mrs. S. Bandinel, Mr. E. Dupuy, Mrs. P. Lacour, Rev. Pere L. Dumortier, Frere J. Joly, Messrs. A. Merienke, M. Tree, Mrs. H. Bouhays, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bouhaye, Messrs. E. and R. Bouhaye, Mme M. Lethumier, Messrs. P. and Y. Lethumier, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. and Miss J. Troy, Mr. J. Troy, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. and Miss G. Lemoing, Mr. D. Lemoing, Mrs. A. Vial, Mrs. Bisson, Mr. E. Bibe, Mr. and Mrs. L. Berger, Messrs. L. Dudoret, A. Laurent, R. Sallion, H. Menesguen, A. Magnin, J. Rek, Mr. and Mrs. Nocod, Mr. J. Pastini, Mrs. G. Aumont, Messrs. L. J. Thomas, P. B. Coppolani, P. Hebbe, K. Zucker, Poliakov, K. A. Toumanoff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldberg, Mrs. E. Ignatieva, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lemevski, and four children, Messrs. P. Valiukas, L. L. Macianog, Mrs. E. C. Chilapnikova, Mrs. A. N. Toukinova, Mrs. L. N. Peniaseva. Mrs. A. Drihsul, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tilmann, Misses J. and I. Tilman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ezamowski, Mrs. K. Charkiewicz, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gordenk and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Zablocki and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Suni, Miss L. N. Pehterreva, Mrs. L. and J. Jablonowski, Mr. and Mrs. Maziewich, Messrs. D. Smigielski, N. I. Bolotin, V. K. Chemeliewskis, V. Skonik, S. Markowicz, T. N. Borisog; for Port Said: Mrs. S. A. Shimanovskis, Mr. and Mrs. P. Grand, Mr. J. Iland; for Colombo: Mr. W. J. Corbinahley; for Singapore: Mr. Llou Thomas; for Saigon: Mr. M. Paul; for Haiphong: Mr. and Mrs. Girard, Miss V. Girard, Mrs. Tissot, Messrs. J. Baudot, G. Mandkus; for Hongkong: Messrs. A. Casanova, W. Ott, C. Barradas, F. X. Meira, J. Eichler.

Per P.M. s.s. President Pierce for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Kwan Menchun, Messrs. Chang Danyung, W. R. Studd, T. T. Cheng, W. J. Chung, Lu Chien-chun, Chang Tsin-yin, K. P. Chen, Feng Kuan-chung, F. M. Sah, Chang Lu Chun, H. Ellis, E. Payne, H. S. Che, Y. S. Ho, S. P. Mei, Zung Foh-gi, F. M. Brooks, D. S. Spencer, T. A. Spencer, H. R. Holgate, Loo Gi-on, Lee Hong, Misses W. F. Cheng, K. H. Ling, A. de Mandeville, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Catton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tsung, Mr. and Mrs. Chow Tse-chi, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hauss, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hull; for Manila: Miss D. R. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. R. Von Steinen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Laugevin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sevenat, Mr. J. W. Zeigler.

ENVOYS LEAVE

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 29.—The Italian and Japanese representatives in the Near East conversations in London have left for Paris.

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Kuling---China's Mountain Summer Resort

It is hard to believe that, little over quarter of a century ago, Kuling was a No Man's Land. The mountain was there with its lovely well-watered valleys on top, but no one lived there, or even went there, save perhaps a few gatherers of medicinal roots and mosses in the autumn. The first foreign settlers never dreamed of the size to which the place would grow, says the Central China Post. They were content with a small piece of the main valley, which they reckoned would be ample to meet the requirements of all the foreigners likely to go there during their time on earth. Now the whole of the main valley has been filled up, and another valley beyond, known as Loaling or the Russian valley, is in process of being filled. The west valley has been similarly occupied, and houses are going up rapidly there; the lotus valley has been acquired by Chinese and the Chinese, having once got hold of the idea, are building houses for themselves in other odd corners all over the place. The development has simply been marvellous and Kuling is now the lagest foreign settlement in China outside the big ports of Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin. All this has taken place, purely through foreign enterprise, within so brief a period, that one wonders what another quarter of a century will bring about.

For one thing there will be the solution of the transport dimculty. Kuling is not an easy place to reach. After arriving at Kiukiang by steamer, the traveller has to take a motor car across the plain and then a chair ride up the mountain, carried by four, six or eight bearers, according to his personal weight, or the weight of his purse, over a road which in many places is frightsome, while all baggage has to be carried up by coolies. The limit of this method of transport appears now to have been reached, and during the coming season a shortage of coolies will probably cause delays through the large numbers of foreigners and Chinese who will be constantly on the road. While coming down the other day the writer met over a hundred coolies carrying loads up hill and this at a time when no one but himself was travelling. The problem has long been under consideration and various schemes have been proposed to meet the difficulty. One was the construction of a motor road right up to the hill top. There is a feasible route from the Poyang side which would more than double the distance and yet halve the time and expense, but this scheme has not got beyond the talking stage. Another was to run an aerial wire-way up the hill for the transport of both persons and baggage in suspension cars. Much money was spent by a Chinese company in carrying this through but the money disappeared and the attempt had to be given up. Several kinds of railways have been proposed, and would possibly pay, but no steps have yet been taken towards the realisation of any of them. The solution, when it comes, will probably be found in the aeroplane. By means of a flying machine, Kuling might be reached with perfect comfort in a couple of hours from Hankow, and several trips could be taken in a day. When that day comes Kuling will go ahead faster and faster.

Wireless telephony is another modern invention which will probably be introduced. Already the time signals from Shanghai are distinctly heard at Kuling, and it may not be long before the husband in Hankow will be able to have a chat with his wife in her bungalow up there whenever he feels so inclined. There is no difficulty about it, nor would the expense of an installation for the distance be great, provided the Chinese authorities did not see fit to place their heavy feet upon it, as they seem always bound to do on any improvement with which foreigners are connected. Hankow shows a lack of enterprise in the matter of wireless, compared with Shanghai and Tientsin where it has become the rage, but perhaps some public-spirited resident here will in these dull times take the matter up.

Increased accommodation for foreign visitors will certainly fall to be provided. Some fifty new houses have been put up since last season, including a large new hotel at Fairy Glen, and already there are no houses left for applicants who wish to rent. Rents have in consequence gone up, and as much as Tls. 800 and Tls. 1,000 have been offered for five or six-roomed houses for the season. For the sake of those who can only boast of ordinary incomes this state of matters has got to be altered, and an effort along that line is being made by erecting simple huts. Before there was a Kuling, the Kiukiang missionaries occupied wooden huts at the foot of the mountain and these are standing yet. The early houses built at Kuling were quite unpretentious affairs and far from costly. The first house built there was a rubble hut roofed with trees cut from the hill side and thatched with the long grass which grew there. It cost $12 to build including a door and a window. The first season a Hankow family ran up a three-apartmented rubble house which took a fortnight to build and cost $90, and in it they lived for several years under the impression that they were quite comfortable. The walls of another house were built of mud and the roof tied on with ropes. That day has long been gone, but there is really no need for the expensive establishments which are now considered necessary. The wooden hut meets the case. A couple of years' rent will pay for it, and the enterprising speculator who will build a lot of them will find himself in possession of a giltedged investment. Further, while the Chinese officials have shut down on selling more land to foreigers there would probably be little difficulty in renting additional land for limited terms. In any case, unless China goes to pieces, Kuling is bound to extend, and there is plenty of scope for it to do so. What is really needed is houses for all sizes of purses, and perhaps the needs of the small man will be one of the next steps attended to.

Uncle Sam's Spending Spree Over

For the first time in seven years the nation's income and outgo probably will balance at the end of the current fiscal year on June 30. Such is the refreshing substance of President Harding's message to the department heads and bureau chiefs who go to make up the Government's Business Organisation. It comes, says one observer, as a pleasing surprise to the country, which had been looking forward to a deficit of half a billion dollars or more. To the Republican New York Tribune it means that "Mr. Harding's dream of bringing taxation and expenditure back within normal limits has come true." But the President goes even further. "It is a pleasure to state," says his message, "that the estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1924 are $120,000,000 less than the estimated receipts for that year, and $196,000,000 less than the appropriations for the current year."

Two years ago the Government was spending about $5,000,000,000 a year; now, it appears, the budget is to be stabilised at about $3,000,000,000. As late as last July the Treasury faced a deficit for the fiscal year 1923 of $698,000,000, "but skilful financial management and constant saving on appropriations already voted reduced the deficit to $273,000,000 by December," we are told by The tribune. "Still greater retrenchment reduced it to $92,000,000 in two months, and in the remaining five months the President hopes to wipe it out entirely."

"Very significant and encouraging is the co-operation and collaboration between Congress and the Executive in connection with the estimates for appropriation," says the President's message. We read on:

"The first meeting of the Business Organisation of the Government was held June 29, 1921, less than one month after the enactment of the Budget and Accounting Act. We faced then the problem of inaugurating a budget system, and growing ont of this the further problem of reforming the uncoordinated routine business of the Government.

"Probably there never was a time in our country's history when a revision of its financial procedures was so urgent and necessary. The habit of large expenditures, of almost unlimited obligation of the public credit, acquired during the World War, seemed difficult to restrain, while the continuing demand upon the Treasury gave little indication of abatement.

"The campaign, then begun with such high hopes and courageous defiance of the obstacles to be overcome, is continuing today, and with no little pride and satisfaction we point to a continuing policy of economy with efficiency evidenced by the progressive and material reductions made in expenditures. This has been accomplished not only without impairment of the effective operation of the Government's departments and establishments, but with an increase of efficiency resulting from a closer study of methods and cost of operation."

At last, thinks the independent Philadelphia Public Ledger, "thanks to the Budget Bureau, to the co-operation of Congress, and the stern insistence of the President, the Government has sobered up from its money-spending drunk, which began in 1917. In a world of unbalanced budgets and rising national debts, America has trimmed her financial ship and is again sailing on a normal course." A number of things have helped to reduce the deficit to its present proportions. There has been a reduction of some $322,000,000 in the program of expenditure. "The budget system did this," maintains the Republican New York Herald, "and there is no excuse for going back to the archaic system that prevailed before the advent of General Dawes." "The reduction of charges incident to the early calling of Victory notes ha contributed," avers the Baltimore American (Ind. Rep.). The sale of Army supplies netted the Government $36,000,000 and Shipping Board sales turned $13,000,000 into the Treasury, observes the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun. The new tariff law has yielded $200,000,000, where it was expected to yield only $100,000,000, says this same authority, and vigorous methods of collecting taxes account for $100,000,000 more. Interest which Great Britain has paid on her war debt accounts for still another $100,000,000. Although no other nation has yet begun to pay even interest on its war obligations to the United States, the national debt has been reduced a billion dollars in the past year, recalls the Manchester Union (Ind. Rep.). In fact, declares the independent Washington Star:

"The position of the United States Treasury is much better even than that represented by the President in his message to the budget officials. The Treasury is paying interest on about $10,000,000,000 which it borrowed from the American people and loaned to other governments. Taking the interest on these foreign loans into account the Government's income now actually exceeds its outgo, and a surplus is being created."

A few editors, on the other hand, remain skeptical despite the rosy outlook pictured by the President. Already the "rivers and harbors 'bloc' in the House has overridden the President's advice that $27,000,000 would be enough to spend on rivers and harbors," notes the New York Times. If the Army Appropriation bill is swollen by $56,000,000 in this way, as the House is said to contemplate, "Mr. Harding's dream of a surplus will be shattered," believes The Times. As for the President's message, "it fell far short of being an analysis," we are reminded by the independent Newark News, which is inclined to wait for a revised estimate. And the Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.) would have us remember that "increased collections of internal revenue helped greatly to wipe out the deficit." Only the Democratic Providence News disbelieves absolutely that we are on the road to normalcy. As this paper declares:

"Neither Mr. Harding nor any of his bureau chiefs, nor the most dexterous advocate in Congress will attempt to show the taxpayers where this saving of so many hundreds of millions has been made. They could not do it if the salvation of the Administration depended upon the job, nor could they by any juggling of figures show actual economy in the Federal service that amounts to one hundred million dollars. The so-called economy is simply a work of art by the department bookkeepers.

"The President confesses the frailty of his own case when he admits that the country is spending all the money appropriated by the last Congress and still is threatened with a deficit of $92,000,000, not to speak of one almost as great in the operations of the Post-office Department.

"The naked truth is—and no well-informed Republican will deny it—that when we cut from the expenditures every figure connected with the war, are still spending for the ordinary expenses of the Federal service half a billion a year more than was the figure in the highest twelve months of the Wilson administration."

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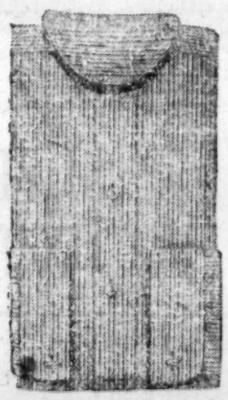

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Ship Board Holds Whip Hand In The Oil Tanker Situation

BY DAVID S. KENNEDY

For the time since the depression in shipping set in two years ago the Shipping Board is now in a position to dictate terms on the use of government vessels The decrease in Mexican oil production, which has forced consumers on the Atlantic and Gulf to turn to California for supplies, has resulted in a sharp demand for tankers. Practically all private tankers are now employed. Foreign ships cannot enter the intercoastal traffic and cannot be transferred to the American flag for this purpose. Any future increase in this business will compel the oil companies to go to the Shipping Board for tankers on the bareboat charter basis for allocation or purchase.

This stuation has developed with such rapidity that apparently many oil companies themselves have been caught asleep. They have made commitments for some time ahead, and now find that their needs cannot be met from the output of the Mexican fields. There is no shortage of oil, as production in California is sufficient to supply the demand, but the longer run from Pacific to North Atlantic and Gulf ports makes necessary the use of more than double the tonnage of tankers that was employed in the shorter route from Mexican ports.

STANDARD OIL CONTRACT

The first important development in the California oil trade was the contract between the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey with the Shipping Board. To fill this order the Standard Oil began its movement on the first of the year, and is now using fourteen of its own tankers and eight owned by the government. This company has made arrangements to obtain the necessary number of vessels, taking them from its idle fleet or getting them from the board, so that it it has in sight sufficient tonnage to care for the year's movement.

The outlook for several other concerns is not so favorable. They have chartered private tankers up to the present, but that field is now exhausted. There are not more than three privately owned tankers now available for the traffic. In securing additional tonnage they must go to the Shipping Board, which has fifty-seven tied up as compared with twenty-one in operation.

Control of the Shipping Board tanker fleet is in the hands of experienced men who are able to hold their own in the chartering or sale of vessels. Present conditions have been foreseen for several months. As early as last November one official of the board remarked that the outlook for the government fleet was considerably better and would improve when the movement from California fields got under way.

SALES PRICE IS $45

The board has not yet outlined its policy on the use of tankers. In the prosperous period in shipping immediately after the armistice the board asked as much as $250 to $300 for the sale of these ships, and at one time refused to dispose of them, holding that they were needed to supply the cargo ships then in operation, 80 percent of which were oil burners. It is understood that the sales price now is $45 a ton.

In view of the opposition of private owners to extension of government operations in the intercoastal trade, which is reserved by law to American flag ships, it is unlikely that the Shipping Board will allocate tankers for this traffic except to companies with which it has contracts for the delivery of fuel oil. Companies asking additional tonnage will be required to charter or purchase. Some of the shrewder steamship men are confident that the board will not quote a nominal rate for bareboat charter, as it has done on vessels going into the highly competitive foreign trade, but will fix a figure which will be distinctly remunerative. There is some disposition to believe that the board will place its rate so high that the oil companies will be forced to consider the advisability of buying the ships. In this case the board would create a market for a substantial part of its fleet which has been tied up for many months.

RATE ADVANCES SHARPLY

Increased activity in the intercoastal oil trade is indicated by the fact that in the last several months the rate has increased from 68 cents a barrel to 80 cents at present. There is a strong prospect that within the next few days this will have a further rise to about 85 cents.

A summary of the oil situation shows why the inter-coastal traffic has advanced sharply in the last three months. The output of oil in Mexico in 1921 reached 195,000,000 barrels, over 25 percent of the world's productions. Of this total about 70 percent was exported to the United States, almost equally divided between Atlantic and Gulf ports. After conflicting rumors and reports developments in 1922 brought the certainly that the large, light crude oil areas in Mexico were turning to salt water. This decrease has made it necessary to seek other sources of supply.

EXCESS SHIPS ABSORBED

The output of oil in California in 1921 amounted to 115,000,000 barrels, or about 25 percent of the total production in the United States. Shortage of coal and abundance of oil have developed a large local consumption in California, but, despite this there is a great volume available for shipment to the Atlantic and Gulf.

When the Mexican output was at its height California oil could not be brought East profitably, but conditions have changed. As a result of the abnormal demand after the war for oil, and consequently for tanker tonnage, tankers were built about 30 percent in excess of normal world requirements. This surplus and the general business depression caused 261 tankers of 1,805,000 tons, or 24 percent of the total, to be tied up on October 1, 1922. Many of the active ships competed for business at ruinous rates. At present the international demand has rapidly absorbed the floating supply of American-flag tankers and inroads on the government fleet are in sight.

21 U. S. SHIPS CHARTERED

According to an anouncement from J. B. Smull, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the board has chartered six of its tankers to the Standard Oil Company of New York, one to the Associated Oil Company, of Los Angeles; one to the Union Oil Company, of California, and three to C. D. Mallory and Co., of New York, while eighteen are scattered among the various companies in the trans-Atlantic and West Indian trades. Some of the tankers are being used for the transportation of gasoline and molasses to the United States and Europe.

The diversion of American tankers to the intercoastal run has made possible the chartering of a number of British and other foreign bulk oil vessels at advancing rates in the last two weeks. Most of the new fixtures are on the time charter basis. The rate is reported to be about six shillings above the market in January, now ranging from five shillings to five shillings six pence a ton for delivery of ships on the United States north Atlantic coast.

Prosperity of German steamship lines is shown in the annual Line A. G. of Stettin and Hamburg. The year 1922 was the most successful ever reported. For the first half of the year it paid a dividend of 50 percent on a capital of 20,000,000 marks. The fleet has been increased to the point where it is independent of foreign vessels and no more are to be chartered.

In 1921 the company had eighteen steamers of 27,000 tons. At the end of 1922 it had thirty-three of 63,000 tons. Others are under construction.

The position of French shipping has improved since the decree modifying the eight-hour law. It is reported that seventy-seven ships have been placed in commission since that decree became effective.

Britain Seeks Within Empire New Cotton-Growing Areas

Enthusiasts Freely Predict That Queensland Will Become The Premier Producing Country

London.—There is a widely prevalent belief in Great Britain that a world's shortage of cotton is imminent. Sir Edgar Mackay has declared that within a few years the United States herself will be importing cotton, and all the British experts are inclined to agree that this is the case—unless in the interim some effective means for countering the ravages of the boll weevil have been discovered. Consequently, British cotton-spinning interests are actively searching for new sources of supply preferably within the confines of the British Empire.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Hitherto the production of cotton in the British Empire apart from the Sea Island cotton of the West Indies and the Indian varieties, which are in classes by themselves, has not been great. Uganda has led the way, but even this season, when a bumper crop is expected, it is unlikely that the yield will be much over 100,000 bales.

Other parts of the British Empire in which cotton is past the experimental stage include Nyasaland where satisfactory long-staple upland cotton is becoming an increasingly important crop on the plantations. Northern Nigeria, too, has prospects which are excellent.

The Sudan has for many years produced excellent cotton chiefly of the Egyptian type, and recent Irrigation schemes should soon materially increase the output. In addition to the irrigation schemes the completion of the Kassala railway, which is promised for 1925, should open up the basin of the River Gash for the cultivation of cotton. This river thourh dry for the greater part of the year comes down in a spate during the Abyssinian rainy season, and floods many hundred thousands of acres of land suitable for the cultivation of cotton.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON

A further source of supply is Australia. Here there is a belt of country, suitable for cotton, extending round the continent almost from Melbourne in the southeast to the opposite northwest corner. In Queensland last year 6,000 acres were under cotton, and it is expected that next season this total will increase to 100,000 acres. Enthusiasts are freely prophesying that Queensland is destined to become the premier cotton growing country in the world. Mr. C. H. Chomley in his brochure "Australia: the Coming Cotton Country" asserts that a net profit of £6 10s. an acre can be obtained, even if the cultivator only gets 3d. per pound of seed cotton. If this be so, it is not surprising that cotton growing is so rapidly coming into favor in Queensland, especially when it is remembered that the Queensland Government guarantees a minimum price of 5½d. per pound to the producer.

From the above brief summary it will be seen that though the British Empire is rapidly increasing its output of cotton, it is unlikely that any appreciable addition will have been made to the world's output before 1925 at the earliest. Meanwhile, British experts are wondering where the Lancashire mills are to get their cotton from. They notice with some apprehension that the surplus of about 7,500,000 bales which was carried over after the 1921-22 season was reduced to 4,500,000 a year later. Unless there is a greatly increased American crop next season, it seems likely that the surplus will have almost disappeared by the beginning of 1924.

Marshal Foch Writes 20,000 Autographs Within Two Years

London.—Never perhaps has the passion for autographs been so intense as since the war.

Marshal Foch said the other day that during the two last years he had given more than twenty thousand autographs, of which more than half were for Americans. Marshal Joffre autographed more than five thousand photos or albums during his recent trip around the world. Raymond Poincare, who until quite recently had been unwilling to autograph anything, now admits that one loses less time in granting an autograph than in refusing it; one of his secretaries last year was employed all day writing polite and courteous letters to explain the refusal of the Premier to give his signature. The same secretary, in the same lapse of time, is said to have dispatched double and three times as many autographs.

It is only just to say that the passion for autographs is not a new one. In France it dates for more than a century. Alexandre Dumas relates in his Memoirs that an ambassador of Austria called to see him one day to inform him that Prince Metternich desired to obtain an autograph from him for his collection.

"Is it possible?" exclaimed Dumas. "There is nothing so easy."

And he coolly wrote:

"Order for fifty bottles of old Johannisberg, payable at sight by His Highness Prince Metternich.

"ALEXANDRE DUMAS."

The ambassador took the note and Prince Metternich sent the fifty bottles.

Another French novelist, Emile Zola, who was not very good-tempered, also hated sending autographs. When one wanted to obtain one from him strategy had to be used. One day he received the following letter from an unknown person:

"Illustrious master, I read in my paper that you are suffering from heart disease. Will you permit one of your admirers to send you an infallible remedy? One word from you suffices, and I will forward you the address."

Emile Zola sent the word:

"A thousand thanks, sir, but the journalist who says that I am ill is a story-teller. I am in perfect health."

The stratagem of the unknown writer had succeeded; he had obtained his autograph.

A young American women, who absolutely wanted the signature of Saint-Saens for her collection, had less trouble. She received, in reply to her request, the strange reply, reading as follows: "Impossible, miss to give you my autograph; I am out of Paris for the time being." This was all that the lady addressed wanted.

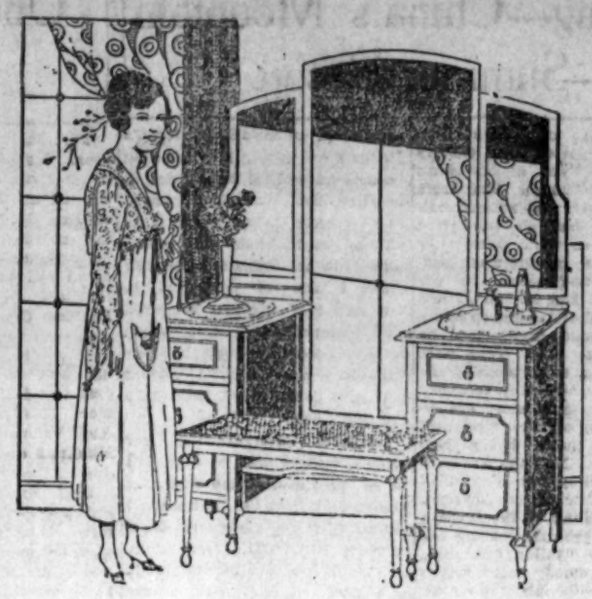
But the best answer which was ever made emanates most decidedly from Tristan Bernard, the French Mark Twain, who writes all his letters, all his plays and all his newspapers articles on a typewriter. One day he received an album from a lady requesting him to write a few lines in it in his own handwriting. The humorist sent back the album with the following typewritten letter:

"Madam: For twenty years I have written only on a typewriter. In view of your amiable insistence, I am perfectly willing to send you, nevertheless, a specimen of any writing."

This specimen consisted of a line of badly traced strokes.

What may such an autograph be worth one day? One cannot know. Maybe more money than a thought followed by a full signature. The other day at the sales hotel of the Rue Drouot were sold for $50 one page of Pierre Loti, for $100 twelve verses of Edmond Rostand and for $50 one page of music written by Gounod.

But the most curious of all was the price reached by a letter of the decadent poet Verlaine, who died in want. In this letter Verlaine implores his editor to kindly grant him an advance of 50 francs, "because," said he, "I am very hard up." The letter reached the price of 900 francs at the auction.



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The Future Of Raw Silk In China

BY FRANK G. BARRY

(Secretary of the Silk association of America)

In The China Review

China was the original home of silk. It was a Chinese empress who discovered that the fine filaments on the cocoon of the silk-worm could be unwound and twisted into lustrous threads for weaving beautiful fabrics. For centuries China kept her secret, but it is no secret now, and China has ceased to be the leader in the production or the manufacture of silk. The United States is today the greatest silk manufacturing country in the world, and Japan the greatest silk-producing country. The United States buys by far the largest part of Japan's raw silk, and Japan furnishes the largest part of the silk used in American manufacture. For many years the supply was able adequately to meet the demand, but the popularity of silk in America has so tremendously increased that manufacturers have begun to feel the necessity for the extension of the raw material field. To China, once the home of the entire silk industry, they look for the solution of their problem.

The Silk Association of America and its members have taken active steps to improve the quality and the quantity of raw silk production in China. Through assistance to the sericulture departments in American colleges in China, the support of the Shanghai branch of the United Testing Company, (Inc., and direct communication with Chinese filature men, efforts have been made and are continuing to be made to help rid Chinese raw silk of defects and increase the production of silk of the quality required for modern manufacturing processes.

In 1920 a mission including representatives of the chief branches of American silk manufacture, testing and research, and the Silk Association of America, spent more than three months in an intensive survey of the silk industry in the Orient. The journey included visits to the principal cities and silk centers of Japan and China, and to many small rural communities in both countries. The men composing this first American Silk Mission endeavored to obtain complete information regarding Oriental methods of raw silk production, from the growing of the mulberry trees to the packing and shipment of raw silk. Careful consideration was given to the possibilities of increased production, improved qualities, the elimination of defects and the determination of grades. In Canton the reelers were urged to make every endeavor to improve sericulture and the reeling of a more uniform, clean and compact thread. They were impressed with the desirability of the Grant reeled American Standard Silk Skein with soft gums, correct lacing and uniform weight. In Shanghai stress was laid upon improved sericulture to secure more uniform qualities in cocoons and a larger yield of high grade silk without high costs. The reduction of fine and coarse ends, the American Standard Silk Skein and the desirability of reeling so as to eliminate defect and produce better winding were also urged.

Charles Cheney, the Chairman of the American Silk Mission, made an official report of the findings of the Mission. He called the attention of the American manufacturers to the evident awakening of a new and progressive spirit in China. Three years before the visit of the Mission, D. E. Douty, a member of the group, had made a trip to the Orient for observation and instruction. "He took with him," says Mr. Cheney's report, "samples, photographs and moving picture films to explain the requirements of the American silk manufacturers, and also samples and data showing the shortcomings of the product being sent to us at that time. He approached the Chinese in a sympathetic and helpful spirit and met with a welcome and an attentive hearing. His instructions were generally followed, and there has been very marked improvement in Canton deliveries.

"Together with his work and the recommendations of The Silk Association of America and the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in Kwangtung Province, the Cantonese have changed their methods in order to meet the requirements of the American market."

"The Mission," continues the report, "found in Canton that no less than eighty-five percent (85%) of filatures in the Kwangtung (Canton) district have changed their machines and methods and are reeling according to American specifications. A recent estimate by a reliable Chinese comprador is that 70% of Canton silk this season will be reeled American Standard Skein. The amount of silk suitable for American consumption has been very largely increased (about doubled), and the so-called 'new style' silk has commanded a much higher price than that reeled in the old way.

"The ready and general acceptance of these instructions denotes an open mind, and the success of the movement should be a valuable object lesson which offers a fine argument in favor of further progress.

"The way will be long and there will be many obstacles, but the advantages both to China and to America are real enough and great enough to justify the hope of success. China has within its grasp a golden opportunity to develop and enlarge its old historic industry to an almost limitless extent. This can be done without curtailing the output of Japan or jeopardising its legitimate interests. It will even serve as a stimulus to Japan to increase her production by increasing her efficiency, improve her quality by eliminating defects and expand her trade by the use of her excellent scientific organisation.

"The prospect for a growing demand for silks, especially in America, offers ground for the belief that a largely increased production of raw silk in both of these fields can be absorbed."

The Second American Silk Mission under the leadership of James A. Goldsmith, President of The Silk Association of America, will leave for the Orient this month (February) for an extensive survey of silk production. Increased understanding and co-operation are expected to result from this second visit of representatives of the various branches of the American silk industry.

A step in the progress of the silk industry was marked by the publication of the reports of the Raw Silk Classification Committee in the spring of 1922. For six years the Committee had been engaged in the painstaking and by no means simple task necessary for the determination of a practical and accurate classification of raw silk. Study, experiment, and research, many earnest conferences and detailed comparison of methods and data occupied the Committee from the beginning of its work in 1915. The result is one to which the Association and the silk industry as a whole can point with justifiable pride.

Impetus was given the study of a standard classification for silk by the Silk Association's prize essay contest in 1914. Of the twelve essays winning first, second, third and fourth prizes, five dealt directly with the subject of raw silk classification, and four of these were the first and second prize winners. Two of the writers of prize-winning essays are members of the Classification Committee.

The report as published consists of recommendations on standard tests for raw silk, tentative standard tests, tentative classification for Italian, Japanese, and Chinese steam filatures, and revised specifications for the American standard silk skein. Details are made clear by many illustrations.

The demand for the report in the Orient was so great that it was found advisable to supply mimeograph copies before publication. The silk associations of the various raw silk countries were supplied with the printed pamphlets for distribution. The Chinese and Japanese editions are illustrated with the same cuts and plates as used in the American edition, so that none of the carefully reproduced detail was lost in duplication.

One of the most important sections of the Raw Silk Classification Reports is that giving the specifications for the American Standard Silk Skein. These specifications have been outlined by the Silk Association for the purpose of informing raw silk producers of the physical characteristics required in raw silk skeins for American use. It is essential in American silk mills that the skeins should be of uniform circumference, width and weight; free from reel-arm gums; and the beginning of the raw silk thread must be easily and quickly found, and must unwind from the skein with the least possible number of breaks and the smallest possible amount of waste. American manufacturers prefer reeled raw silk because of its superior winding qualities, but raw silk may be reeled directly into American Standard Silk Skeins, if the skein formation conforms strictly to specifications.

Reeling methods must be of the very best for the production of the high standard of raw silk demanded by American manufacturing methods, but not even the most up-to-date processes in the filatures will suffice to produce the highest qualities of raw silk, if silkworms on the farms are raised according to antiquated and unscientific methods. The salvation and revival of the Chinese silk industry depends to a great extent upon sericulture.

Realising the importance of improved sericulture to the development of improved raw silk, The Silk Association of America has contributed substantial sums for the erection of two new sericultural buildings, in two of the American missionary colleges in China. In 1921, Sericultural Hall, the result of a fund given by the Silk Association members, was opened for use at Canton Christian College. At the University of Nanking, a similar up-to-date sericultural building is now in process of erection. This is also the contribution of members of the Silk Association. Events have already proved that assistance to the colleges is a direct means of improving qualities of raw silk. Only by the most careful and scientific methods can the diseases that have ravaged Chinese silkworms be eliminated and prevented. This the instruction and extension teaching of the colleges can accomplish.

The first International Silk Exposition of 1921 accomplished a great deal in the stimulation of a closer international feeling among those engaged in the silk industry throughout the world. The Second International Silk Exposition of this year has long been awaited with keen anticipation by silk men everywhere. The group of Chinese delegates, we hope, will carry back to their country with them a realisation of the spirit of co-operation felt by American manufacturers for their industry. The Silk Expositions are educational in their purpose. Through them the trade and the public learns the beauty and the utility of silk. Through them also leaders in the various branches of the industry in America, Europe and the Orient are no less educated to the great importance and development of every phase of silk production, from the cocoon to the finished product.

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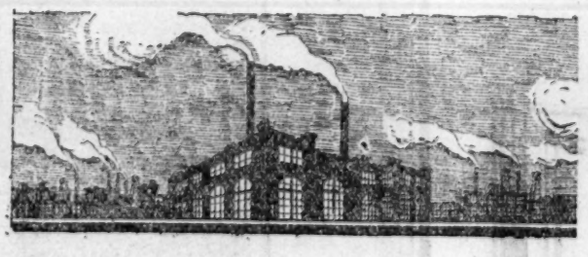

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2. Wear light, loose and porous clothes
3. Seek out-of-door occupation and recreations.
4. Sleep out, if you can.
5. Breathe deeply.
6. Avoid overeating and overweight.
7. Eat sparingly of meats.
8. Eat some hard, some bulky, some raw foods.
9. Eat slowly.
10. Use sufficient water internally and externally.
11. Evacuate thoroughly, regularly and frequently.
12. Stand, sit and walk erect.
13. Do not allow poisons and infections to enter the body.
14. Keep the teeth, gums and tongue clean.
15. Work, play, rest and sleep in moderation.
16. Keep serene.
17. Eat only fresh food, such as—

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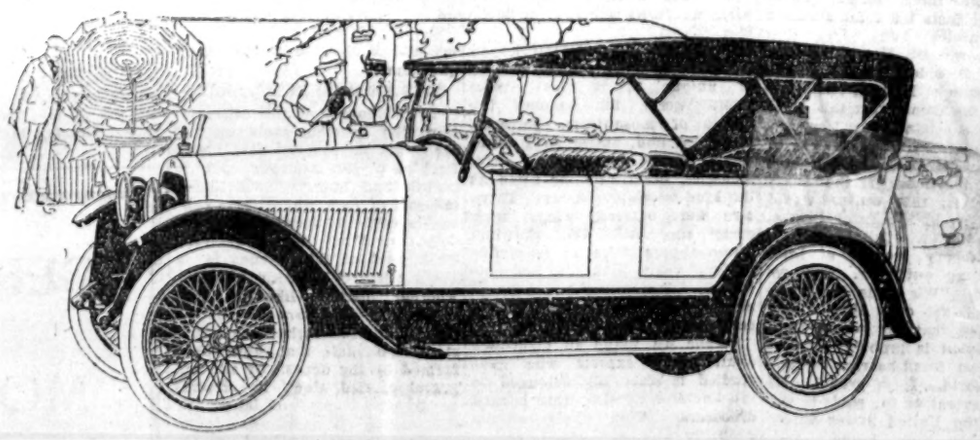

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The Third Asiatic Expedition

The Third Asiatic Expedition, of the American Museum of Natural History, headed by Roy Chapman Andrews, plans to start soon for its second season of work on the great Central Asiatic Plateau. The camel caravan, carrying heavy supplies, has already departed. On April 15, the motor cars—four light trucks and a touring car—carrying the members of the Expedition, will follow. When the first stopping point has been reached, four units will be formed, each including the scientist in charge and his assistants. Each unit will be complete in itself, and will be supplied with food, etc. to maintain itself for a couple of weeks, writes Grover Clark in The Peking Leader.

This Expedition spent last summer—the first of the five it has planned for—in making a general and necessarily only superificial reconnaissance of a section of the great territory it is investigating. The purpose was, first, to find out if, as had been anticipated, this Plateau contained important fossil remains and, second, where the more important fossil deposits were—if there were any. As not only Peking and China but the whole scientific world know, the results secured on the first count were far beyond the most sanguine expectations. And not only were fossils found that shed a flood of light on the history of the development of animal life on the earth, but a large number of particularly promising fossil-bearing regions were discovered. This summer, the Expedition is going directly to one of the promising areas located last year and it will spend the time available before the snow comes in making an intensive investigation of this region rather than repeat the extensive examination which was made last year.

FOUND THEORY CORRECT

"When we started out last year," said Mr. Andrews in an interview on his plans for the coming summer which he gave me recently, "we had no definite idea of what we would find. Other scientific expeditions had been into this region—and they generally came back with the report that there were no fossils. But the finding in America, on one side, and in Europe and India, on the other, of fossils of closely-related forms of early animal life pointed to a common origin for these forms. These and other facts led some students of paleontology—one of the first of whom was Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborne, President of the American Museum of Natural History—to form the theory that this place of common origin might be found at the center of what seemed to be a series of circles of outward-moving migrations. If the theory were correct, this center would be, roughly, in the neighborhood of Mongolia.

"The theory seemed at least worth trying out," Dr. Andrews continued. "We made the try—and found not only that it was correct but that the whole Gobi desert region is probably one of the greatest fossil-bearing regions in the world. It is probably as large in extent as the parts in the west of the United States where fossils have been found. And, to judge from our preliminary investigation, it is extremely rich in fossils.

"There's work enough there to keep a score of Expeditions busy all the time for a hundred years—and they would all be making very important contributions to the knowledge of the history of animal development, not to mention what they would find in the way of valuable mineral resources. All we can possibly due in the five years we have to spend is to scratch the surface a little here and there. What we already have found has, as Dr. Osborne put it, demonstrated that we have opened up in this region not a new chapter but a whole new volume in paleontology."

LONG FOSSIL BEARING BLUFF

One of the most startling finds of the Expedition last year was made at the first stop for investigation. Here the heel-bone of a Baluchitherium was found. One or two other bones—among them a vertebra from the neck of this largest of all animals that ever have lived—had been found in India. This find—which was made in Inner Mongolia, about 260 miles from Kalgan—proved that the Baluchitherium had inhabited this part of the world some two or three million years ago, and that the country at that time was far from desert-like.

Running west from this point, the Expedition found, there is a bluff approximately 150 miles long, stretching across the sort of "Bad Lands" country for which Arizona and New Mexico are famous. Stops were made at one or two points on this bluff last summer, and at each end. Every stop revealed almost unbelievably rich fossil deposits, indicating that here was as good a place as any to begin the intensive work—and a much better place than any that could be found in other parts of the world.

This summer, therefore, the first search for fossils will be carried out along this bluff. The Expedition will be divided into four sections which will be located at distances of fifteen or twenty miles from each other. Each of these sections will be in charge of an expert paleontological collector, whose job it will be to get out the fossils. Mr. Andrews himself will go from place to place, seeing that things are running smoothly. The motor cars which the Expedition used so successfully last summer will be again called into service for rapid transportation, and the caravan of 75 camels will bring in the food and other supplies needed and take out the fossils as they may be unearthed.

MAY FIND ALMOST ANYTHING

In reply to a question as to what he expected would be found, Mr. Andrews said: "Almost anything. I did not think so when we started last year, but now I fully believe that somewhere in this region remains of the very earliest human forms will be discovered, for example. If we're lucky, we may find these this year or later. If not, someone else who comes along almost certainly will. But when they are found, the forms will be so primitive that a hot argument will promptly begin as to whether they are in the human line at all or only highly-developed apes.

"But this is only one of the possibilities. At the west end of this bluff, last summer, we found a place that four or five million years ago must have been alive with dinosaurs. We got two complete skeletons, down to the very smallest bones in the whip-lash tails of these animals. And these were right where we almost fell over them; nobody knows how much more we will find when we really get down to looking.

FOSSIL MOSQUITOES

"At that, we found a number of unique things last year. There were, for example, the fossils of mosquitoes, perfectly preserved and, as far as I could judge, though I am not an entymologist, practically the same as the kind we slap at today. There also were butterfly wings, with every tiny little vein showing. These things were at least five million years old. It looks as though Adam either had a tough skin or kept busy slapping and scratching.

"Then we found an eight-inch skull which experts who have studied it since say belonged to the ancestor of the great horned dinosaurs. This whole animal probably was not much bigger than the head of his huge descendants. And, from the scientific point of view, this find was specially interesting because it is one of the most primitive remnants of any of the dinosaur ancestors that has been found. All we knew before was that dinosaurs had existed, various kinds of them. But we knew very little about the sort of animals from which they evolved. And since we found one skull of the grandad of the dinosaurs with only a casual investigation, we may find a whole skeleton and perhaps other specimens which will elucidate the entire family tree" (This remarkable dinosaur ancestor, by the way, has been named Proceratopsia Andrewsi in honor of Mr. Andrews).

"So, you see," Mr. Andrews contnued, "our problem this year—and the problem for hunrdeds of scientific workers for a long time ahead—is not to find places to investigate but to get out the fossils that are lying there waiting to be removed. And we already have found enough to prove not only that the theory on which we came out was correct but also that here in this great Central Asian Plateau lie the answers to most of the questions that have been bothering paleontologists for many years, and, probably, too, a good deal of information about animal development which the paleontologists haven't even guessed enough about to begin to ask questions."

MAY BE RICH IN MINERALS

In the course of the conversation, the question came up of the sort of country this was. Part of it, Mr. Andrews said, is granite and igneous formation—the sort of rock where there cannot possibly be fossils but where there are likely to be minerals. This sort of thing runs in a broad belt for hundreds of miles. Another part is like the Bad Lands in the western part of the United States—rocks like sandstone and shale that have been formed by the deposit of silt and gravel carried along by streams or in the bottom of lakes. In this section the fossils are found—and this sort of land, as far as could be judged from the preliminary reconnaissance last summer—covers literally tens of thousands of square miles. Then, in many places, there are carboniferous formations. There is little doubt that at one time this whole region which is now so arid was heavily forested and a place of swamps and open glades between towering trees. It is possible that more thorough investigation by geologists in this region would show important coal and oil deposits.

PURELY SCIENTIFIC

Mr. Andrews emphasized, however, that what the expedition he is leading is after is scientific information and not the opening up of commercial possibilities. Incidentally—from his point of view—their work may be the means of showing where more thorough investigation carried on for other purposes might add largely to the wealth of the world. But this is incidental only.

One thing that the Expedition is doing, besides hunting fossils, is the mapping of the region it covers. All the present maps of this whole section are bassed on certain early Russian maps. When the expedition started out last year it expected to use these Russian maps as a basis, making what minor corrections were necessary. It was quickly found, however, that the inaccuracies were so great that an entire re-mapping was necessary. "And, because of the remarkable work of Mr. Morris, our geologist and topographer, we made a good beginning," said Mr. Andrews.

PRE-MONGOL PEOPLES

It is interesting to note, by the way, that among the things that the expedition found last summer were many remains of the pre-Mongol inhabitants of this region, the Uigurs. Their power and civilisation were at their height approximately, 700 A.D. They built stone graves—which the Mongols did not—and probably worked in iron and gold, and some bronze. Many burial places of these people were found, while there were only few traces of the early Mongols. This latter was because the Mongols lived, apparently, much as their present-day descendants do; i.e. they were a nomadic people not given to building cities but living in tents and not burying their dead.

THE PERSONNEL

Certain of the men who were with the expedition last year are not to go out again this, since they have gone on around the world or are occupied in the scientific work of the expedition in America. But a number of new men will arrive next week, particularly three new paleontologists. The staff of the expedition this year, therefore, will consists of the following:

Roy Chapman Andrews, Leader and Zoologist.

Walter Granger, Chief Paleontologist.

George Olsen, Assistant Paleontologist.

Peter Kaisen, Assistant Paleontologist.

A. F. Johnson, Assistant Palentologist.

Frederick W. Morriss, geolgist and topographer.

C. Vance Johnson and J. Mackenzie Young, motor experts.

In addition to these, there will be nine Mongols and, as the Chinese staff, two surveying assistants, two chauffeurs, four cooks, two palentological assistants, one taxidermist and one boy. The caravan of 75 camels which was used last year will again be brought into service for heavy work, such as carrying in food and gasoline and similar supplies and taking out the finds. This caravan will serve as a sort of movable base, with Kalgan as the starting and returning point.

In the matter of food, Mr. Andrews said, he did not believe in stinting. "We do heavy work and keep at it for long hours. Men can't do this sort of thing and keep in top-notch condition unless they have plenty of food, and plenty of variety in their food." A summary of the supplies that are being arranged for shows that Mr. Andrews means what he says. There will be, for example: one ton of flour, one-half ton of rice, one-half ton of sugar, 100 lbs., of coffee, a great deal of jam, plenty of pancake flour, several hundred pounds of corn meal, some bacon and ham, large quantities of dehydrated exclusively on the game that is fruits and vegetables. For meat, abundant and very good all the expedition will depend almost through the country it will be in.

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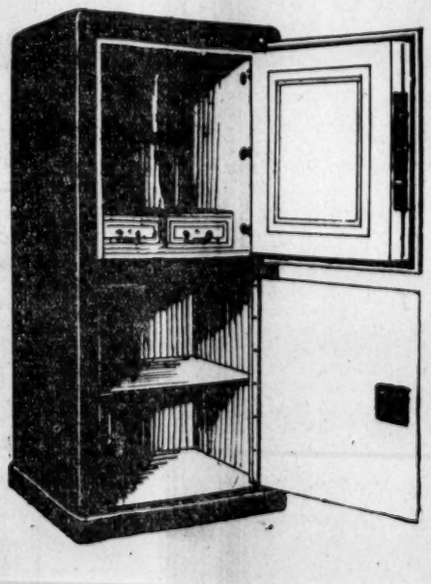

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The Rockefeller Of The Ruhr

August Thyssen As A Factor In The Struggle Of Endurance—Work His Care For All War Ailments

The sketch of the octogenarian magnate who is one of the outstanding figures in the contest of wills that is going on between France and Germany in the Ruhr appeared in a recent number of the New York Times.

In the stern struggle now proceeding day by day along the Ruhr valley, there stands out, lonely and venerable, one picturesque figure—August Thyssen. He is the Rockefeller of the Ruhr, an octogenarian, deeply pious, and an uncanny expert in making profits out of big business. Like Rockefeller, he began his active career in the '60s. Like Rockefeller, he found a region—in his case, the Rhineland—the natural resources of which were as yet scarcely touched. Like Rockefeller, he started with big ideas but a small capital, only $6,000 with which he established his first rolling mill at Hamborn, where sixty men were employed. That plant—the Deutsches Kaiser Works—now employs 26,000 workers. And reckoning all his enterprises, August Thyssen's payroll, even during the French occupation, is reported as including 66,000 names in the Ruhr Valley alone.

LINE UP BEHIND THYSSEN

At Hamborn, Mulheim, Duisburg and Denalaken, this vast unarmed army of industry is working three shifts every twenty-four hours, this under the eyes of the French sentries, which some of Thyssen's directors consider to be a blessing in disguise, because they keep the Communists quiet. Even extreme socialism, of which there is much on the Ruhr, is German first and has lined up solid behind "King" Thyssen. Wages have been raised 90 percent and the workers receive 1,250 marks an hour or 10,000 marks a day. At normal exchange it would be $2,500.

Thyssen and other magnates claim that they can carry on because their industries are self-contained. They have the coal, they have the ore, Germany is sending them the food. But there still arises the question where they are to send their products. Is the whole wage bill to be met by mere paper, distributed on the credit of Berlin, or will sales of commodities be possible and genuine remittances available to meet the costs of production?

Despite his determination to carry on, Thyssen himself knows how to appeal for compassion. "What can we do?" asked he, as the French entered the Ruhr. "We are helpless, we have no cannon, we let ourselves be disarmed." The idea that the Germans "let themselves be disarmed" has its amusing side. But Thyssen is one of those men, shrewd otherwise and farsighted, who still believes that the Germans would have won the war if the Socialists had not turned traitor and the Kaiser had not proved a coward. He fails to see that Germany's defeat was a righteous judgment on a bad case. It was ill luck, aggravated by mismanagement.

"Maybe," said he, "the workmen will wake up to their own interests when they realise that the French are trying to take away our coal and everything else from us."

AN AUTOCRAT IN INDUSTRY

Behind the remark there is a depth of restrained emotion. Thyssen is an autocrat in industry. He is as paternal as the Patriarch Abraham or as Frederick the Great, in the description by Thomas Carlyle.

"I have always considered it my duty," he says "to keep the factories running and to provide a living for the workingmen and their families, even in times when prices and rents brought me no profits. Only those who have really passed through the times of our economic hardships can realise the immense burdens which I carried on my shoulders—the tremendous anxieties which often depressed me for years at a time."

Thyssen thus pictures himself as the weary Titan, summoned by Providence to sustain 50,000 homes; and trade unions are merely a barrier to his benevolence. He is "King" Thyssen, ruling by divine right, and when the crash came and the armistice was signed and the Kaiser fled to Holland, it was Thyssen who, with other magnates, was arrested by the Communists, accused of high treason, and sent from Mulheimam-Ruhr to Munster for trial in Berlin. For a time he had to live as an exile in Switzerland. The hereditary and the industrial Emperor suffered the same fate. But the industrialist was the first to return to his throne.

What a scene that was at Schloss Lanberg, Thyssen's Gothic castle, overlooking the Ruhr, when the French General, presumably Degoutte—though the name is not given—called on him and requested hospitality. The Frenchman, with characteristic courtesy, complimented Thyssen on his eminence as a captain of commerce and regretted the unpleasant circumstances attending his visit.

"I heartily sympathise," said old Thyssen, "with your position. It must be a disagreeable job for a famous general to head a large armed force against defenseless people who have nothing to fight with. I thank you very much."

And the short, square figure abruptly left the room.

AS A FINANCIER

Not less peremptory was his rejoinder to the French when they suggested that he transfer to Paris 60 percent of the capital invested in his various concerns. For, throughout his long career, Thyssen has always insisted on a personal control of the capital in his works. In the main, he has reinvested his profits. In so far as he has borrowed, the loans have been bonds, not stock distributed to the public and the workers. He is in this respect like Carnegie, before he retired, and it is thus not easy, especially under present circumstances, to give any reliable estimate of his wealth. In marks, of course, it runs into trillions! But in gold the figure would be more modest, though undoubtedly scores of millions of dollars. That he should surrender this fortune to the enemy, whether by sale or seizure, was an idea scornfully to be rejected.

When his son Fritz was asked why coal did not reach France, the answer was characteristic:

"We were ordered by the German Government to discontinue shipments. We are German subjects, living under German laws."

Whether or not Thyssen was as rich as Stinnes, he is less supple. With Stinnes and the Krupp interests the Thyssens compete rather than cooperate.

"It is the old German disunity," says August, "which is our fate and our ruin."

To this complaint Stinnes doubtless might furnish a pointed answer. During the war Thyssen turned to making munitions. At first it was only small arms, but soon he broke the Krupp monopoly in big guns. When the time came for turning swords into plowshares, Thyssen transformed his new munition plants into electrical machinery plants and was not less successful in that line. Since the armistice he has devoted himself to opening new mines to take the place of those lost to Germany in the Sarre Valley and Upper Silesia. In big business, doubtless, as elsewhere, there should be brotherly love, but Thyssen, with all his benevolence, is rather a big brother.

THE VERTICAL TRUST

"We shall have hard times," said he when peace came. And apparently a deep resolve entered his soul that he would help the nation to make the best of it. What he did may seem curious, but in his madness there was method. He set about buying land for warehouses. Thyssen is the apostle of "the vertical trust." He thinks that fuel, ore, metals, manufacture, transport, distribution and sale of the final commodity should be under one management. He is the sworn foe of the middleman. His gospel is to eliminate waste and cheapen production. For Thyssen, Germany's defeat meant drawing the belt tighter, working harder, distributing things with more economy—in a word, a complete network of warehouses.

It will be seen at once how precisely this policy parallels the achievements of big business in the United States. In the theories of Thyssen you find the exact theory which explains the success of Henry Ford, of Carnegie, of the United States Steel Corporation, of Charles M. Schwab. And under this theory the industrial development of Germany was just as rapid as the industrial development of the New World. Indeed, before the war, Thyssen endeavored to arrive at an understanding with the big business of the United States with a view to a world-wide organisation of metals.

There is evidence that Thyssen, like Ballin, the shipowner, never really approved of the war. How could he? His interests, like those of the Rothschilds, were scattered all over the world. In India and the British dominions, in Buenos Aires and the Russian seaport of Nikolaieff on the Black Sea, even at the ancient City of Caen in Normandy, he had his docks and quays, where he could load and unload his ships, while on the Rhine he had his own inland ports, his barges, his handling of millions of tons a year. He has his own supplies, also, of rock salt and potash. At his own works he deals with the by-products of his own coal, steel and iron, and he is the salesman of his own manufactured commodities. Across the French frontier he had iron works at Montigny and Maisieres. No capitalist ever gave more hostages to peace, all of which hostages have been sacrificed.

How Thyssen was persuaded to consent to war will never, perhaps, be fully known. The stories of what happened between the crisis of 1911 and August, 1914, are numerous, and some of them are more or less authentic.

At Berlin, Munich and Cassel there were held large meetings of business men, which the Kaiser himself addressed. Bethmann Hollweg also was lavish in promises—some of them, as reported, amazingly fantastic. Bullied and flattered, the big business of Germany "fell for it"; and Thyssen, at any rate, is very sorry for himself and much inclined, too, to blame the All Highest Kaisers.

But, like the rest, he caught the buccaneering enthusiasm. He declared that it was the iron of Lorraine that enabled Germany to prolong the war, and he demanded—as late as 1918—that no peace should be signed which did not give Germany control of Briey and Nancy, with a belt of land sufficient to safeguard the conquest from French guns—that is, at least thirty miles and, in a word, Verdun! While, then, it is sad for Thyssen that the French should be occupying the Ruhr, he knows well that they are only doing what he proposed for a large slice of French territory.

Poincare is, after all, not only a Prime Minister. His career is that of corporation lawyer. His clients are the mining interests which Thyssen threatened. And Poincare, like his client, is human.

Thyssen's argument is that the French are not industrialists. "They took over the Sarre Valley," says he, "and tried to run it." After a year and a half, they had failed. And then they called in German officials and engineers. With the Germans back, the Sarre Valley again became a success.

In this drama we thus see revealed the tremendous economic struggle proceeding under the surface of things. Geologically, the Rhineland is one unit. Politically, it is several along its whole length into Germany and France. The industrialist clamors for consolidation. The statesmen, insist upon severance. As Thyssen puts it, "The war would never have happened if we had had a British shipowner for Ambassador at Berlin and a Rhenish ironmaster for Ambassador in London." It might be possible in theory to solve the problem of the Rhine by allowing a political sovereignty to the French and an industrial sovereignty to the Germans. It is patriotism—nationalism—not science that would prevent. This was the trouble in July, 1914, when the Vulcan Shipbuilding Works of Stetten and Hamburg, which Thyssen controls, sought to acquire Vlaar Dingen in Holland—near Rotterdam—as a seaport. As industrial development, the proposal was in line with Thyssen's economic policy the wide world over. But politically it looked like a first step in the annexation of the Netherlands—an ominous prelude to the march through Belgium.

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION

"I believe in industrial concentration," says Thyssen. "It levels prices and prevents crises in trade."

It has been his dream since the sixties. While Rockefeller was striking oil, Thyssen was touching steel. "I am not ashamed to be called religious," says he, the only difference between one is a Baptist and the other a Roman Catholic. At heart Thyssen is a republican. What use has he, as a self-made man, for the hereditary principle? When the Kaiser offered him a decoration he refused it with contempt, nor has he received any title except from the Pope.

Laborare est orare is his principle—to work is to pray. The motto on his coat of arms is, "If I rost, I rust." His aim is to die in harness.

"We need no savior," says he of Germany, "from the outside. Our sole salvation lies in our work. Labor maintains the health of the individual and labor keeps the nation healthy. It is the only medicine for our war ailments."

While, then, he respects the eight-hour day demanded by the workers, he considers it to be a grave misfortune, introduced by revolution.

"I have never heard," said he, "that the eight-hour day yielded bread and food for the masses."

Certainly the eight-hour day is not Thyssen's personal rule of conduct. He is up at 5:30 in the morning, at his office by 7, and he has a second office at his castle, next door to his bedroom. His office is still dingly and cheerless. To him there is beauty in the blackened mine and the belching furnace. He desires no other landscape. It is his life.

TRAVELS SECOND CLASS

Like many rich men, particularly Rockefeller, he is economical in his habits. He wears the cheapest clothes and hats, and he wears them out. He gives no tips and he travels second class. He has had his automobile since 1909, and it is a startling contrast to the more elaborate motor cars used by his officials. His Directors are the men who have grown up with him. They surround him as Napoleon was surrounded by his Marshals. No one secretary could keep pace with his dictation of letters. He has the mind of Moltke—a perfect and relentless machine.

One aspect of his life has been a failure. The man who could organise mines and ovens and furnaces and mills and ships and docks and barges could not organise his own home. Many years ago Thyssen and his wife were divorced. It was agreed that his fortune should be controlled by him until death and then divided among his children. His second son, August, knew this, and, in a lavish life at Berlin, he anticipated his share of the heritage with an extravagance worthy of the prodigal in the parable. August junior issued promissory notes which in certain circles were passed from hand to hand as convenient currency.

Old Thyssen met these irregularities with a stiff upper lip. The case raged in the courts. The chief point at issue was whether the settlement did or did not include later additions to the fortune. The lawyers' fees were of an incredible magnitude. And in the final conciliation it was reckoned that Thyssen paid away one-fifth of his wealth to clear up his son's debts. It is the elder brother, Fritz, who now stands by his father and recently faced arrest by the French.

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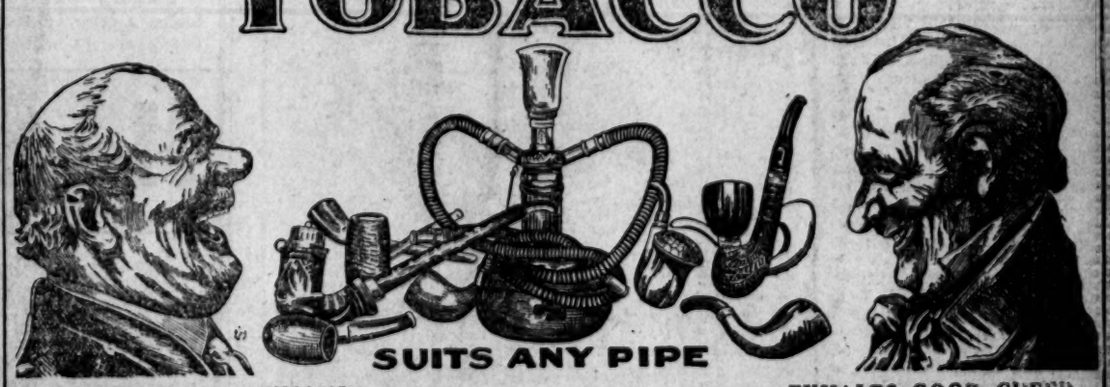

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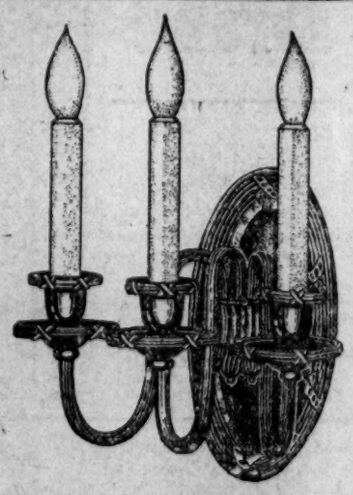

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"A Glance At A Few American Literary Progenies"

A REVIEW
BY MARY SHEGRIST

A Tree With A Bird in It. By Margaret Widdemer, 102 pp. New York: Harcourt, Bruce and Company.

If, after its sudden plunge into fame, following the imaginary symposium held under its branches, "the tree died," as we are plaintively told in the postscript of the author's foreword, it was, as one writer suggests, unquestionably of laughter and in an eminently worthy cause. Its mission was obviously accomplished, and, like John Brown's soul, the brilliant symposium it inspired goes marching on.

In "A Tree With a Bird in It" the poets of contemporary America are made to walk out under Margaret Widdemer's pear tree and speak, each in his own tongue, to her Grackle. From Edwin Markham and Amy Lowell to the newest candidates for the Youngest Choir, as the blurb of the jacket tells us, the poets of contemporary America are represented. Of course, out of the many poets of today, only a limited number are here in this slender volume—forty-five of them—but the ample dedication offers balm to the parodied and the unparodied. "This is dedicated," writes the author, "with my forgiveness in advance to the poets parodied in this book and the poets not parodied in this book." All's well that ends well, and certainly the dedication ends well and the book has ended well. Very well. For it is fast becoming a recognised classic. To go on with the blurb—we think that for once it blurbs truly:

"There has been nothing since Bayard Taylor's classic Diversions of the Echo Club like this hysterically funny set of parodies by one of America's best-known poets. Awarded the vote for the best poems of the month while in manuscript by the Poetry Society which it parodied, given the Post Literary Review prize for the best satric literary essay, selections from this book have already been accepted as at once the funniest things of the year and as a valuable contribution to literary criticism.

"A Tree With a Bird in It" will chase away the glooms and be the occasion for "laughter holding both his sides," not only for the readers of today, but for their children and their children's children. For in the spontaneity of its swiftly changing moods, its penetrating flashes of sparkling characterisation, its superbly satiric yet genial rendering, it stands out as one of the most brilliant examples of literary cartooning that we have on our bookshelves today. And it is besides this a definite piece of literary criticism—of indirect but nevertheless undeniable evaluation of the poetry of today. For, like all literary caricature, this genial, rollicking method, far from being aimless and whimsical humor, is criticism and appraisal of the most valuable kind. After the unending avalanche of literary criticism and invective, solemn and otherwise, which has been pouring in on us for several decades, it is a source of great relief to come upon a unique method at once so simple and so effective. The caricatures hew with surprising accuracy to the mark and the flaming sparks fly where they will.

The list of enviable victims is an interesting one. It includes Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Edwin Markham, Witter Bynner, Amy Lowell, Edgar Lee Masters, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, Edith M. Thomas, Charles Hanson Towne, Sara Teasdale, Ezra Pound, Margaret Widdemer, Richard De Gallienne, Angela Morgan, Conrad Aiken, Mary Carolyn Davies, Marguerite Wilkinson, Aline Kilmer, William Rose and Stephen Vincent Benet, Lole Ridge, Edna St. Vincent Millay, John V. A. Weaver, David Morton, Elinor Wyle, Leonora Speyer, Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, Ridgeley Torrence, Henry van Dyke, Cale Young Rice, Bliss Carman, Grace Hazard and Hilda Conkling, Theodosia Garrison, William Griffith, Edgar Guest, Don Marquis, Christopher Morley, Franklin Pierce Adams, Thomas Augustus Daly, Vachel Lindsay, Pecy MacKaye, the late Josephine Preston Peabody, Isabel Fiske Conant and Arthur Guiterman. We are not all there. But no matter. We will come in at the next Grackle Symposium. It may be. And there are illustrations—wonderful performances they are—of twelve of the poets by William Saphier.

It is with charming appropriateness that Jessie B. Rittenhouse "steps brightly forward with an air of soprano introduction." To introduce shy but eager poets has long been a part of her work in the Poetry Society. She recites "Resignation," a poem in her own cleancut ironic vein:

I look out from my window
Beloved, and I see
A bird upon a pear bough;
But what is that to me?
Because the thought comes icy;
That bird you never knew—
It's not your bird or pear tree,
And what is it to you?

Next comes Edwin Markham, distinguished dean of poets and friend of all struggling searchers for Beauty everywhere, "who, though he had to lay a cornerstone, unveil a bust of somebody, give two lectures and write encouraging introductions to the works of five young poets before catching the 3:10 for Staten Island, offered his reaction in a benevolent and unhurried manner." "The Bird With the Woe" is a brilliant brush-stroke of Miss Widdemer. It is Markhamian to the core—a quatrain after his own heart:

Poets to men a curious sight afford;
Still they will sing, though all around are bored;
But this wise grackle does a kinder thing;
Silent he's bored, while all around him sing.

Witter Bynner makes his bow under the pear tree in true Bynnerian manner. Those who have read his poems to Celia will at once recognise the kinship of these lines. They are fittingly prefaced by a short baritone talk on Chinese architecture:

THE UNITY OF ONENESS

Celia, have you been to China?
There upon a mystic tree
Sits a bird who murmurs Chinese
Of the Me in Thee.
'Neath that tree of will pattern
Twice seven thousand scornful go
Paraphrasers and translators
Of the long-deceased Li-Po.
Chinese feelings swift discerning.
Without all this time and fuss,
Let us eat that bird, thus learning
Of the Him in us!

Those who have heard Amy Lowell speak and have observed her manipulation of her glasses will enjoy this preface to her lines. (Fixing her glasses firmly on the rest of the Poetry Society in a way which makes them with difficulty refrain from writhing.) And every one will follow these Lowellian lines—they are in her most jagged, ragged, devil-may-care fashion—with an inward—if not outward—burst of applause at their perfect parallelism:

OISEAURIE

Glunk!
I toss my heels up to my head. . .
That was a bird I heard say glunk
As I walked statelily through my extensive, expensive estate
In a pink brocade with silver buttons, a purple passementerie cut with panners, a train, and faced with watered silk;
But it
Is dead now!
(The bird)
Probably putrescent
And green. . . .
I scrabble my toes.
Glunk!

Imri Swazey is in the best style of Edgar Lee Masters. Indeed, so perfect a caricature is it that it might easily go undetected if tucked in among the poems of "Spoon River Anthology:"

I was a shock-headed boy bringing in the laundry;
Why did I try for that damn bird anyway?
I suppose I had been in the habit of aiming for the pears.
But I chucked a stone, anyhow,
And it richocheted and hit my head.
And as it hadn't any brains inside, the stone busted it
And there I was, dead.
And dead with me were all the improper things
I'd got out of the servants about their employers
Bringing in the laundry;
But the grackle sings on.
Sing forever, O grackle!
I died, knowing lots of things you don't know!

All readers who heard Carl Sandburg play on his harmonica and chant his songs at a meeting of the Poetry Society will get the full effect of these hilarious lines:

Grackle, trees—
I been thinkin' about 'em all: I been thinkin' they're all right;
Nothin' much—gosh nothin' much against God, even.
God made little apples a hobo in Kankakee,
Shattered apples, I picked you up under a tree,
Red, wormy apples, I ate you....
That lets God out.
'Gene Field sang. "The world is full of a number of things."
'Gene Field said, When they caught me I was living in a tree. . . ."
'Gene Field said everything in Chicago of the eighties.
Now he's dead, I say those things, say 'em well, too. . . .
There are only trees now, no 'Gene, no eighties.
Gray cats, I can feel your fur in my heart. . . .
Green grackle, I remember now,
Back in the lost days, back in the eighties.
The cat ate you,

In her own deliciously humorous vein is the author's caricature of herself in "The Sighing Tree:"

The Sleepy People whispered—
"The bird is singing now."
But I felt not then like leaving bed
Nor listening beneath the bow.
But the wronged world beat my portals—
"Come out or be sore oppressed!"
So I threw a stone at the grackle
And my throbbing heart had rest,

The Benet Brothers are epitomised in "The Grackle of Grog." "They sing arm in arm," we are told, "Stephen Vincent having rather more to do with the verse and William Rose with the chorus." Their sister Laura is too busy looking for a fairy under the tree to add to the family contribution:

It was old Yale College
Made me what I am—
You ought to heard my mother
When I first said damn!
I put a pin in sister's chair.
She jumped sky-high. . . .
I don't know what'll happen
When I come to die!
In broadest vein, one would imagine, most upsetting to the object of the cartoon, are the rhapsodical, high; respectable lines of Edgar Guest—and one is forced to add, also in faithful delineation.

He is prefaced with "an air of absolute belief in the True, the Optimistic and the Checkbook. He seems yet a little ill at ease among the others, and to be looking about restlessly for Ella Wheeler Wilcox."

AIN'T NATURE WONDERFUL!

How dear to me are home and wife,
The dear old Tree I used to love.
The pear it shed on starting life,
And God's Outdoors so bright above!

For Virtue gets a high reward,
Noble is all good Scenery,
So I will root for Virtue hard,
For God, for Nature, and for Me!

Of course, no symposium would be complete without Lola Ridge. She makes her bow with "Treenings," one of the high peaks of Miss Widdemer's delightful satire—that is, if poets may be said to make bows with peaks! But, of course, poets can carry and make bows with anything, whether it be peaks, worlds or sunsets.

I preen myself. . . .
I
Always do. . . .
My ego expanding encompasses. . . .
Everything naturally. . . .
This bird preens himself. . . . . .
It is our only likeness. . . .
Ah, God, I want a Ghetto
And a Freud and an alley and some Immigants calling names. . . .
God, you know
How awful it is. . . .
Here are trees and birds and clouds
And picturesquely neat children across the way on the grass
Not doing anything improper
Improper. . . .
(Poor little fools, I mustn't blame them for that
Perhaps they never
Knew How. . . .)
But oh, God, take me to the nearest trolley line!
This is a country landscape—
I can't stand it!
God, take me away—
There is no Sex here
And no Smell!

And then there is John Weaver with—naturally enough, the inevitably—the "Weaver Bird," chanting his own raucous chant:

Gosh, kid! that bird a-cheepin' in the tree
All green an' cocky—why, it might be me
Singin' to you. . . . Wisht I was just a bird
Bringing' you worms—aw you know, things I've heard
'Bout me an' flowers, maybe. . .
Like as not
Somebody'd get me with an old slingshot
An' I'd be dead. . . .
I got a thought,
An awful funny one I sorta caught—
. . . . . .
When I get blue, an' things is in a mess
I map out all my funeral, the hearses
An' nineteen carriages, an' folks with verses
Sayin' how great I was, an' all like that,
And wreaths, an' girls with crape around their hat
Tellin' the world how bad their hearts was broke,
An' you, just smashed to think I had to croak. . . .
I can't stand that bird, somehow—makes me cry. . . .
The world'll be darn sorry when I die!

One of the finest things in the book is "Dies Illa: A Bird of a Masque—Being a Collaboration by Percy MacKaye, Isabel Fiske Conant and Josephine Preston Peabody." Of course, it was in one of her most illumined moments that the inspiration to have these three distinguished playwrights collaborate came to the author:

The Spirit of the Rejection Slip (Entering despairingly):
Alas—in vain! Yet I have barred the way
As best I might, that this great horror fall
Not on the world. Returned with many thanks
And not because of lack of merit, I
Have said to twenty million poets . . . . . nay . . .
Profane it not, that word . . . to twenty million
Persons who wasted stamps and typewriting
And midnight oil, to add unto the world
More Bunk ..... In vain—in vain!
(She sinks down, sobbing.)

(From right and left of stage enter Semi-Choruses of Magazine Editors and Book Publishers, tearing their hair rhythmically.)

Semi-Chorus of Editors:
We have mailed their poems back
To every man and woman-jack
Who weigh the postman down
From country and from town;
But all in vain, in vain.
They mail them in again!

The older and wiser and less Mainstreeted we grow, the more we are learning how to evaluate and cherish our humorists, both in prose and poetry. We are beginning to understand that they are the salt of the earth—a city set on a hill—anything you will—for they are fundamental to life. So long as they are with us, things cannot go wholly wrong with our world. And so it is that "A Tree With a Bird in It" is a vital, fundamental performance. We are sorry that the Tree is dead, and we hope the lonely Grackle will come back next Spring and find another Tree—near Miss Widdemer—to grackle in. And that it will inspire still more real songs from real singers.

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China's Case Against The Powers

A Review by
JESSE WILLIS JEFFERIS
In The New York Times

AN INDISCREET CHRONICLE FROM THE PACIFIC. By B. L. Putnam Weale. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. G.$3.

Those who are familiar with the history of Far Eastern countries will not be surprised to note that in the very first paragraph of his book, "An Indiscreet Chronicle From the Pacific," the author, Bertram Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale) characterises the early policy of China, in forbidding intercourse of its people with Western nations, as "scientifically correct." This is the conviction, not of a casual sojourner, but of a shrewd student of foreign affairs, who has written eight books on the political, social and economic conditions in the Orient, and who has occupied positions of trust in the Chinese Government covering a period of twenty-six years.

One by one, beginning with the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1911, the author exposes the policies of the powers which still continue to strangle China, despite the Washington conference, whose beneficent aims, proclaimed with blare of trumpets around the world, are returning to our shore as mocking echoes. Meanwhile, the Peking Government, always short of cash on account of the Boxer indemnities and the ridiculous 5 percent tariff rate forced upon the Chinese at the cannon's mouth by "the powers that prey," is unable to collect sufficient funds to police her own territories and carry on the ordinary routine affairs of Federal administration.

Accordingly, the author expects that Great Britain and Japan will continue to keep the peace in the Far East by guarding each other against attack, while the Nipponese nibble at China and John Bull browses in both China and India. 'British policy," declares Putnam Weale, "has historically thought of Asia on a strictly mercantile basis—a region where there are markets, but not peoples."

America, the proverbial friend of China, fares no better at the hands of the author, who reminds us that our much-advertised "Open Door Policy" is regarded by the Chinese only as a big breach in the wall for the convenience of her despoilers. The declining influence of the United States in China, which began with the signing of the Lansing-Ishii agreement granting special privileges to Japan on account of propinquity, reached its lowest ebb in 1917, when, according to the author, America having induced China to break off relations with Germany by promises of financial support, deserted the Celestials in the hour of need to their enemies, failing to produce a single dollar by which China might carry on the war.

This resulted in Peking's disastrous loan operations with Tokio, and the twenty-one demands of the Japanese Government, which, backed by her ally, England, seized Shantung, China's Holy Land, the province where her great teacher Confucius was born.

If China had not been induced by America to enter the war, it is hardly likely that there would ever have been any need of the arms conference at Washington, with which "An Indiscreet Chronicle From the Pacific" is primarily concerned. According to Putnam Weale, the three most important issues of that conference were as follows: 1. Naval reduction. 2. Cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. 3. Restoration of China's liberty of action by a complete modification of crippling international arrangements.

The desire for naval reduction had several interesting motives: First, to check suicidal competition; second, to enable debt-ridden Governments to meet their financial obligations, and, third, in view of the recent achievements of bombing airplanes to scrap warships, which such modern inventions are fast rendering obsolete.

The cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance had as its aim the restoration of balance of power in the Far East, which is still almost completely dominated by Japan and Great Britain.

The restoration of China's liberty of action, the third most important issue of the Washington conference, is yet to be achieved; the scrapping of war craft has ceased; "bandits" threaten the area of Shantung, recently evacuated by the Nipponese, and the Anglo-Japanese alliance is still in force.

So far the most promising results have been achieved by the Bolsheviki, who, although barred from the Washington conference, have liberated the Far Eastern Republic from numerous yellow and "white hopes" and have driven the Japanese out of Vladivostok. Today the only portion of Siberian territory to which they still cling is the northern part of Saghalien Island.

A memorable conference, with only one important omission (concludes the author), the convened powers should have repeated in chorus that portion of the Lord's Prayer which deals so eloquently with our hope of forgiveness for the things we leave undone.

Putnam Weale's most distinctive contribution to the Far Eastern question in his "Indiscreet Chronicle From the Pacific" is, perhaps, his account of the Imperial Conference of British Premiers, which opened June 20, 1921, to determine the future relations of the Provinces to the empire, and to discuss such matters as the Anglo-Japanese alliance, of vital importance to such countries as Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which, owing largely to Japan's rapidly increasing insular possessions, are exposed to peaceful and warlike invasions of Orientals. For the first time in history, the Provincial Governments laid down the law to Downing Street, Prime Minister Meighan declaring that the Anglo-Japanese alliance would not be binding on Canada, unless ratified by the Dominion Parliament. He was backed up by General Smuts of South Africa, who outlined a plan for a general Pacific conference on armaments, which he declared would secure the same results as were expected by England through a renewal of the alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

Addressing the Commercial Commission in the House of Commons, Putnam Weale said:

It is monstrous nonsense not to see that England will attract to herself the same odium Japan has incurred over the Shantung business, if she renews the alliance, in defiance of Chinese opinion.

The author then shows in his latest book how the Washington conference ran amuck on the shoals of land armaments, which France insisted upon keeping intact. The real intent of the conference the author finds in an attempt to achieve a consortium of powers for the unhampered commercial exploitation of China, as set forth in the "Open-Door" resolution introduced by Elihu Root. All of the treaties, resolutions, agreements and other written documents released by that memorable conference are included in an appendix covering nearly a hundred pages.

Having been adviser to the President of China, Commissioner of Customs, and for many years a resident of Peking, it would be folly to believe that Putnam Weale's conclusions are not either consciously or unconsciously biased in favor of the Chinese Government, which he has served so long and so faithfully. In fact, the author of "An Indiscreet Chronicle From the Pacific," although an Englishman, may be regarded politically as a Chinese patriot.

The policy of exclusiveness, followed for ages by the Emperors of China and characterised by the author as "scientifically correct," none of the progressive young Republicans of that country would unqualifiedly endorse. In fact, the most distinguished patriot of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, now well advanced in years, has recently expressed his conviction that only by the adoption of what is best in the scientific and commercial systems of the Occident can China, still primarily agricultural and proverbially antiquated, assume her rightful place in the sun as a truly civilised nation.

Mr. Dooley On The Pursuit Of Riches

[By Finley Peter Dunne in the "New York World"]

"Dear me, I wish I had money," said Mr. Hennessy.

"So do I," said Mr. Dooley. "I need it."

"Ye wudden't get it fr'm me," said Mr. Hennessy.

"If I didn't, said Mr. Dooley, "'twould be because I was poor or tired. But what d'ye want money f'r? Supposin' I lost me head an' handed over all me accumylated wealth? What wud ye do with that gr-reat fortune? Before ye had spint half iv it ye'd be so sick ye'd come to me an' hand me back th' remainin' eighteen dollars.

"A man has more fun wishin' f'r th' things he hasn't got this injyin' th' things he has got. Life, Hinnissy is like a Pullman dinin' car: a fine bill iv fare but navthin' to eat. Ye go in fresh an' hungry, tuck ye'er napkin in ye'er collar an' zquare away at th' list iv groceries that th' black man hands ye.

"What'll ye have first. Ye think ye'd like to be famous, an' ye ordher a dish iv fame an' bid th' waither make it good an' hot. He's gone an age, an' wlin he comes back ye'er appytite is departed. Ye taste th' ordher, an' says ye:

"Away he goes, an' stays till broken glass.' "That's th' way we always sarve fame on this car,' says the coon. "Don't ye think ye'd like money f'r the second coorse? That fellow over there has had forty-two helpin's," says he. 'It seem to agree with him,' says ye, but ye may bring me some, ye say.

"Away he goes, an' stays till ye're bald an' ye'er teeth fall out an' ye set dhrummin' on th' table an' lookin' out at th' scenery. By an' by he comes back with ye'er ordher, but jus' as he's goin' to hand it to ye ye'er neighbor grabs th' plate.

"'What kind iv a car is this? says ye. "Don't I get annything to eat? Can't ye give me a little happiness?' 'I wudden't ricommend th' happiness,' says th' waither. 'It's canned, an' it kilt th' las' man that thried it.'

"'Well, gracious,' says ye, I've got to have something. Give me a little good health an I'll thry to make a meal out iv that.'

"'Sorry, sir,' says th' black man. 'but we're all out iv good health. Besides,' he says, takin' ye gently be th' ar-rm. 'we're comin' into th' deepo an' ye'll have to get out,' he says.

"An' there ye ar-re. Ye'll niver get money onless ye fix th' waither and grab th' dishes away fr'm th' other passengers.

"Ye won't do that. So ye'll niver be rich. No poor man iver will be. Wan iv th' most strangest things about life is that th' poor, who need th' money th' most, ar-re th' very wans that niver have it. A poor man is a poor man, an' a rich man is a rich man. Ye're nayther born poor or rich. It don't make anny diff'rence whether or not ye have money to begin with. If ye're born to be rich ye'll be rich, an if ye're born to be poor ye'll be poor. Th' buttons on ye'er vest tell th' story. Rich man, poor man, beggar man, rich man, or wurruns to that effect. I always find that I have another two buttons or six.

"A poor man is a man that rayfuses to cash in. Ye don't got annything f'r nawthin,' an' together in a millyon iv thim beautiful green promises ye have to go down ivry day with something undher ye'er ar-rm to th' great pawnshop. When Hogan wants four dollars he takes th' clock down to Moses. When a rich man wants tin millyon he puts up his peace iv mind or his health or somethin' akelly valyable. If Hogan wud hock his priceless habit iv sleep'n' late in th' morn in' he wud able to tell th' time iv day whin he gotup without goin' to th' corner dhrug store.

"Look at McMullin. He's rowlin' in it. It bulges his pocket an' inflates his conversation. Whin he looks at me I always feel that he's wondhrin' how much I'd bring at a forced sale. Well, McMullin an' I had th' same start, about forty yards behind scratch an' ivrybody to beat. They always put th' best man in anny race behind th' line. Before McMullin gets through he'll carry away th' tape on his shoulders an' run two or three times around th' thrack.

"But me an' him started th' same way. Th' only diff'rence was that he wud cash in an' I wudden't. Th' only think I iver expicted to get money on was me dhream iv avarice. I always had that. I cud dhream iv money as hard as anny man ye iver see, an' can still. But I niver thought iv wurrukin' f'r it. I've always looked on it as dishon-rable to wurruk f'r money. I wurruk f'r exercise. I'm strictly an amachoo.

"Th' on'y way I iver expict to make a cint is to have it left to me be a rich relation, an' I'm th' pluthycrat iv me fam'ly, or to stub me toe on a gambler's roll or stop a runaway horse f'r Hinnery Ford. An' th' orse mustn't be runnin' too fast. He must be jus' goin' to stop, on'y Hinnery don't know it, havin' fainted. Whin he comes to he finds me at th' birdle, modestly waitin' f'r him to weep on me bosom. But as f'r screamblin' downtown arly in th' morunin' an' buyin' chattel morgedges, I niver though iv it. I get up at sivin o'clock. I wudden't get up at a quarter to siven f'r all th' money I dhream about.

"They wasn't annything in th' wurruld that McMullin wudden't change f'r th' money. He cashed in his vote, his pathreetism, his relijon, his rilitives and finally his hair. Ye heerd about him, didn't ye? He's lost ivry hair on his head. They ain't a spear iv vigitation left on him. He's as arid as th' Desert iv Sahara. His head looks like an iceberg in th' moonlight. He was in here th' other day bewailin' his fate.

"No, Hinnissy, you and I, me frind, was not cut out be Provydence to be millyionaires. If ye had nawthin' but money, ye'r have nawthin' but money. Ye can't ate it, sleep it, dhrink it or carry it away with ye. Ye've got a lot iv things that McMullin hasn't got.

"Life is full iv disappointments," said Mr. Hennessy.

"It is," said Mr. Dooley, "if ye as feel that way. It's thrue that a pradjate coorse. But still it ain't good manny have thried it an' so bad as a career f'r a young morgedges, I niver though iv it. none have come back f'r a post- man. Ye niver get what ye ord- f'r th' scenery."

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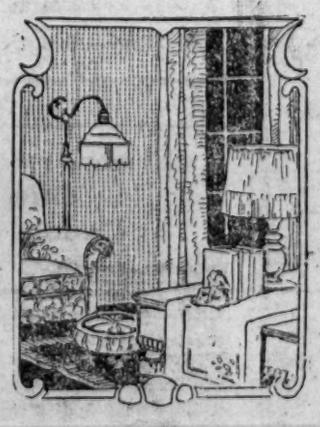

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Weather

Fine and mild weather. S. E-ly breezes over our coasts. Low pressures area, with cyclonic circulation, between The Loochoos and the Bonin. Moderate monsoon in the South.

Today's Church Services

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, no sermon. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7:30 a.m.

Church of the Sacred Heart.—Easter Sunday, April 1, Masses at 6, 7, 8 o'clock, and Solemn High Mass at 10 o'clock. Solemn Benediction at 5 p.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Evangelical) Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The Services on Easter Sunday will be Conducted as follows: 11 a.m. by Rev. W. Lowrie D.D., who has just returned from Yunnan, and at 6 p.m. by Rev. J. Gardner.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Reality." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Community Church.—Rev. Clifford M. Drury, Pastor. 11 a.m. Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer (Take Zikawei tram No. 2) Sermon, "Victory Through Defeat." Anthem "Seek Ye The Lord," Solo, "Hosanna," Mrs. Stroebe. 5 p.m. Sermon "Immortality." Quartette, "God So Loved The World," Solo, "Hosanna," Mrs. Kingman, Violin Solo, Miss Macklin, Anthem "Christ Is Risen." A cordial welcome extended to all who care to attend these services.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher Rev. J. W. Nichols, D.D.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Address by Miss Rouzee, Chant 116. Anthem, They have taken away my Lord (Stainer), Hymns 152, 171, 151. Solo by Mrs. A. Bowes Smith "I know that my Redeemer liveth." 6 p.m. Preacher Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin. Chant 13. Hymns 156, 174, 684.

Services in Holy Trinity Cathedral—Easter Day. 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in the Bubling Well Chapel at 8:15 a.m.) 10:30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalms. 2:16. Lessons. Exod. xii. 1-14 Rev. i. 4-18. Athem. "Blessed be the God and Father." Wesley. Hymns. 134, 137, 136. Preacher. The Dean. 11:45 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's service and Procession. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalms. 117, 118. Lessons. Exod xiv. Romans vi. 1-13. Hymns. 134, 133, 138. Anthem. "God liveth still." Bach. Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

-:- Conquest And Inter-Marriage -:-

(An Editorial On Korea In The Japan Chronicle)

After more than a decade of disability in Korea preventing intermarriage between Koreans and Japanese, this disability was removed, and before it has had time to operate we find Admiral Baron Saito, the Governor-General, complaining that people are not taking sufficient advantage of their privilege. His innocent surprise only calls attention to the very slight effect that revolutionary changes are apt to make in Korea. At first the Koreans were distinctly a subject people, but a couple of years ago it was announced by proclamation that all distinctions between Koreans and Japanese were abolished. Nothing was heard of Korea breaking out into rejoicings from end to end, nor has there been any noticeable change in the relations of the two races in the peninsula. Certain disabilities have been removed, such as that of Koreans to form a joint-stock company without Japanese directors, but the difference is by no means what might have been expected. And although the bar to intermarriage was one which ought never to have been imposed, its removal by a stroke of the pen could hardly be followed by a rush on the part of peoples so different in their habits to unite in the bonds of matrimony. Underlying Baron Saito's remarks is seen the unchanged desire to absorb Korea. The teaching of the "national language," and the assigning to Korea of an inferior place in the Shinto system, not having the desired effect, other proposals have been made, but the object is unaltered—that of an absorption of Korea by Japan, making it uniform throughout. Naturally the thing that would be most effectual is not done. Koreans have no vote and return no members to the Diet. There are Korean provincial governors, but they are merely figureheads. The existence of a Korean barrister has been hailed as epoch-making, but we do not hear of Korean judges.

Considering what the Diet is and the lower repute into which it falls, it might seem, on the face of it, rather ridiculous to make the return of Korean members a touchstone. But that so small a thing is not done is the test. If interest in the matter, and taxpaying qualifications are taken into consideration, it will be obvious that there would be a large proportion of Japanese voters in the peninsula, and Japanese candidates would stand a very good chance of being returned even by Korean voters, if they recommended themselves with as much vigor as they do to the holders of the franchise in Japan. Of course, if the privilege of returning members to the Diet were extended to Korea, it might be found that there would be as little interest in the matter as there is in that of intermarriage. However, there can be no equality when one part of the population is disenfranchised. One of the principal troubles of the present system is that there is practically no means of setting forth the views of the Korean people of whatever class. Not many Japanese take any interest at all in the subject of Korea, and all the representation that Korea has in the Diet is by way of the attendance of the Governor-General, who may reply to questions or may leave them unanswered at discretion. There is not even a Government Department with special responsibility for colonial administration. Of course, it is practically impossible to treat two different peoples with exact equality. The Koreans, for instance, might demand that, in order to be treated in the same manner as the people of Japan, their affairs should be administered entirely by men speaking their own language and brought up in their traditions. From the Japanese point of view it is equal treatment to give Koreans Japanese police and have them regulate everything just as they do in Japan.

Then again we have the question of the national services. Koreans, equally treated, should serve in the army and navy, here again creating the question whether they should serve commingled with Japanese or among men like themselves and under officers talking their own language. If this is a difficult problem, that of intermarriage must be much more difficult. Indeed, Baron Saito admits as much. Matrimonial agencies, he says, exist in plenty in Japan, so difficult is it to get people of the same race living in close propinquity paired off. But even supposing all the difficulties were cleared off, amalgamation might not be so far on the road as Baron Saito thinks. Korea has often been compared with Ireland, and Japanese administrators, it must be confessed, have shown few signs of learning from the lessons of Ireland. They are not singular in this, since people seldom learn from history. We have in Korea, as in Ireland, the attempt to plant out on the soil as permanent colonists an energetic people. In Ireland there has been only a religious bar to free intermarriage, but habitat and tradition prove themselves much stronger than race, and the planting of the colonists in Ireland only accentuated hatred which intermarriage did nothing to assuage. Ireland had representation in Parliament, but found it unsatisfying even though it was far more abundant than the population justified. The resentment caused by a coup d'etat was accompanied by the exhibition of a fraudulent "national" petition asking for absorption. In a great many details of this kind a similarity is to be found between the two cases, and considering the history of Ireland, the expectations of placating Korea by a nominal equality and by the right of intermarriage are small. The reaction towards a native language is, for various reasons, likely to be much stronger in Korea than in Ireland.

The real trouble in Korea is the complacency with which a paper reform is regarded as supplying everything that the heart of the most patriotic Korean can desire. Yet, while complete placation is assured at the announcement of every reform, the authorities appear to grow more rather than less alarmed by the activities of the malcontents. It is true that Korea's best hopes of happiness lie in accepting the position as it stands and making the best of it. The Koreans are not behind the Japanese either physically or mentally, and they can make their own way by diligence and steadfastness. Unfortunately, people in this world do not take the most reasonable and wise course. A decade of misgovernment cannot be wiped out by the most beneficent proclamations, and what the governors of Korea need to recognise is the long leeway that they have to make up. It is peculiarly difficult for them to see the matter from the Korean point of view. We have lately seen how, in the dispute with China, the most fervent liberals in Japan, because they advocated a fair deal and some relaxation of the position in Shantung was made, consider that the Chinese must therefore be completely satisfied, and are all very indignant at China still wanting more. Similarly in Korea, when a concession is granted, there is a natural feeling on the part of the Japanese that the Koreans should show gratitude and submissiveness. This shows a failure to look at the situation from the Korean standpoint. While that exists, the Koreans can hardly be held criminal if they for their part fail to appreciate the Japanese point of view. Whether the promotion of intermarriage would wipe away all the mass of misunderstanding, as Baron Saito hopes, may be questioned. Even family feuds are sometimes hard to heal by such a means, and national feuds will naturally be harder. What is more likely to happen is that the Japanese in Korea will, as time goes on, feel that they too are rather left out in the cold by an alien government from overseas, and thus additional cause of discontent may arise. It is one of the most difficult things in the world to absorb a nation which does not wish to be absorbed. The solution would seem to lie in giving the Koreans a desire for amalgamation. How that should be done is the problem before Japan.

Why The League Of Nations Has Failed

BY ROBERT DELL

Formerly Chief Staff Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, Who First Exposed the Iniquities of the Treaty of Versailles.

Lausanne, Feb. 10.—The first session of the Assembly of the League of Nations had just begun when I came to Geneva, two years ago, and I saw it through. Last year I attended the second session from beginning to end, and now I have been through the third.

Beautiful sentiments have been expressed in the debates—one hears the words "right" and "justice" so often during a League Assembly that one wishes never to hear them again—but uncommonly little has been done to put the sentiments into practice.

The Assembly is mainly composed of diplomatists and politicians, and, in Europe at any rate, diplomatists and politicians are incorrigible. The war seems to have taught them nothing. Europe is in ruins, and they continue the methods that have brought it to this pass.

A few men in the League of Nations Assembly like Robert Cecil and Dr. Nansen recognise the realities of the situation and know that Europe must be united or perish.

"GOOD EUROPEANS"

The spirit of some of the smaller countries—the old ones such as the Scandinavian nations and Switzerland—is that of "good Europeans," to use the phrase invented by Goethe and popularised by Nietzsche.

But the small countries are helpless and the bulk of the Assembly are content to go on in the old way that brought the world to disaster. Italy made a vain attempt in 1920 to group the smaller countries to resist the domination of the Great Powers.

This year Italy, which has been much less well represented than on the two previous occasions, has gone back to the methods of the old diplomacy. Italy has of late obviously been influenced by the quarrel over who shall possess Mesopotamia. On that France and Italy have taken the same view, in opposition to England's claims.

It is not, however, entirely or even principally the fault of the delegates that the Assembly is so futile. The fault lies in the very origin and constitution of the League. Child of the Treaty of Versailles, the League has been tainted from birth.

That treaty gags and binds it. Last year M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, laid it down as a principle that the League has no right to deal with any matter arising out of the war or the peace treaties unless asked to do so by the Allied Powers.

This year Lord Balfour repeated that doctrine in his first speech in the Assembly. The British and French Governments now differ about most questions of policy, but they agree on that.

Since all or nearly all the problems now facing Europe arise out of the war or the peace treaties, or both, it follws that there is very little left for the League of Nations to do.

The argument on which this doctrine is based is that the countries that were neutral in the war cannot be allowed to have a voice in its settlement. If that is a sound argument it is difficult to understand why the League of Nations was founded. Of course the solution of European problems is primarily a matter for Europe.

The rest of the world can be asked to help in their solution, if at all, only when the European countries themselves have a plan for solving them.

But no system could have worked if any nations were excluded from it. The Argentine Republic is right in its contention that the League should at once have been thrown open to every country that wished to enter it. So far as Europe is concerned, the League is paralysed by the exclusion of Germany and Russia.

Lord Robert Cecil has recently blamed the German Government for not applying for admission, but whose fault is it that Germany is outside the League? Both last year and the year before the French Government declared that it would leave the League if Germany were admitted and the other members of the League yielded to the threat. There is no sign that the French attitude has changed.

EXAMPLE OF TURK

There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the League would like Germany to be in it, but it is their business to say so publicly and to invite Germany to join. The great Allied Powers have just sent an invitation to Turkey to join the League in spite of the fact that the Turks have torn up the Treaty of Sevres and made war to alter its provisions. Yet the French Government, which has signed that invitation, opposes the admission of Germany on the ground that she has not fulfilled her treaty obligations!

The Germans might well come to the conclusion that the best thing they could do would be to follow the example of the Turks. In any case nobody can now expect Germany to apply for admission without a similar invitation.

Not only are the activities of the League limited by the doctrine that it must not interfere in matters connected with the peace treaties, but the real power of the

(Continued on Page 17)

More Truth Than Poetry

BY S. E. KISER

She backed me up against a heavy wall,
Where there was no escape for me at all;
Her nose was prominent, her look severe;
She spoke in tones that lacked the note of cheer.

"The time is out of joint, that's evident!
Wherever one may look there's rottenness;
The young men's lives today are all misspent,
They live for pleasure and forget success.
The whole world seems to be upset today,
The serious things are given little thought;
The rich content themselves with vain display,
The papers publish only tommy, rot.

"The girls—may heaven help them—all run wild;
Parental guidance hinders them no more;
The woman of today forgets her child
And gads as woman never did before;
She gambles and she smokes and even swears,
She craves excitement and has lost her grace;
Her smiles are bartered for the clothes she wears,
The whole world has become a rotten place!

"The jazzing never ceases, day or night,
The cities are no more than dens of vice.
The people sink in sin with wild delight,
Forgetting all about the fearful price.
I wander vainly through the misty maze
In search of people who have not gone mad;
The books they read are filthy, and the plays
Are scorned for being dull, unless they're bad!"

I thought of Clancy, when his son marched by,
A member of the Green Guard, stepping high:
The watching father said: "Now, look at that!
They all are out of step, exceptin' Pat!"

Bedtime Stories

Black Pussy Makes a Discovery

BY T. W. BURGESS

A cat that's wise will know her place
And thus avoid undue disgrace.
—Black Pussy.

Black Pussy the Cat had taken a great deal of interest in all that was going on in the Old Orchard. She knew all about the feeding shelves there. She knew all about the shelf at the window of Farmer Brown's house. She watched those shelves from a distance for she knew better than to go very near them. She had tried that once or twice, and the lesson Farmer Brown's Boy had given her was one she would not soon forget. So from a distance she would watch the feathered folk and the Squirrels at those feeding shelves, and the end of her tail would twitch with eagerness and longing.

When she could stand it no longer she would go over in another part of the Old Orchard hunting. There wasn't much to hunt there, but it gave her the satisfaction of hunting.

It was on one of these hunting trips that she discovered a little hole in the snow close to the trunk of a tree. One sniff at that hole told Black Pussy all that she wanted to know. That was the hole of a Mouse. Yes, sir, that was the hole of a Mouse. One of the children of Danny Meadow Mouse had made that hole. The tail of Black Pussy twitched more than ever. She crouched down on the snow with her feet gathered under her and fixed her eyes on that hole. Only the tip of her tail moved. That would twitch every now and then. She just couldn't keep it still.

For the remainder of that afternoon she kept watch there. But she kept watch in vain. The Mouse who had made that hole didn't put so much as a whisker outside. After a while Black Pussy was forced to give up. But she didn't forget the discovery she had made. No, sir, she didn't forget the discovery. Whenever there was nothing else to do she would go over and watch that hole. Twice as she approached she saw a little gray form disappear in that hole.

Of course, Sammy Jay discovered what she was doing, and Sammy took great delight in spoiling her hunting by coming over there and screaming when he saw her watching that hole. Whenever he did that Black Pussy knew that it was useless to remain there. She would get up and walk away with as much dignity as she could. But just as soon as she was sure that Sammy was no longer about she would return.

Now, Black Pussy didn't need that Mouse. As a matter of fact she probably would not have eaten it if she had caught it. It was the love of hunting that kept her watching that hole.

"I'll get that fellow sooner or later," she would say to herself. "Sooner or later he is going to be careless, and when he is I'm going to be right on hand. That Mouse probably thinks himself very smart, but he'll find that there are others quite as smart as he. I am a great believer in patience. Yes, sir, I am a great believer in patience. There is nothing like being patient when waiting for opportunity. That Mouse doesn't know it, but he is mine. Yes, sir, he is mine. I feel it in my bones."

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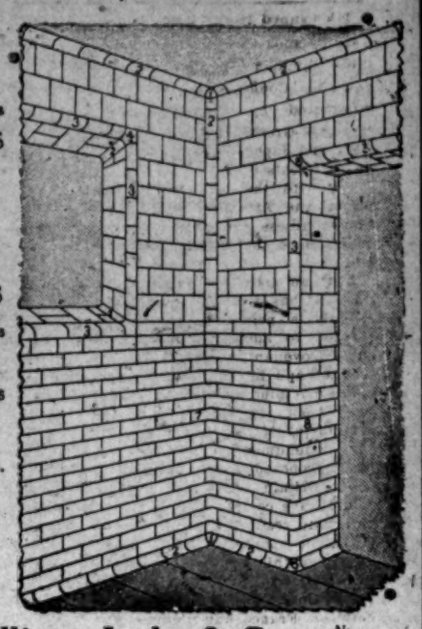
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Why The League Of Nations Has Failed

(Continued from Page 16)

League, such as it is, is vested in the Council, not in the Assembly, and the Council is completely dominated by the four great Powers—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—which have permanent seats in it.

So, with the best will in the world, the Assembly will be impotent unless and until the constitution of the League is changed.

Let me give the Assembly its due. It has done one good thing, if only a negative one. It has refused to amend Article 18 of the Covenant, which makes treaties and international engagements not binding until their text has been registered with the Secretariat of the League. Last year amendments to this Article were proposed and supported by Great Britain and France, which would have completely whittled it away and restored the old method of secret treaties. The consequence of this decision is that the Franco-Belgian secret military convention, the treaty of alliance between France and Poland, and all the other secret treaties known and unknown become null and void and can be repudiated at any moment by any of the countries concerned.

The Assembly has also adopted Lord Robert Cecil's proposal for a treaty of mutual guarantees accompanied by a general reduction of armaments, which will be considered by the permanent disarmament commission and brought up again next year.

But the unanimity on this matter is fictitious. M. Henri de Jouvenel, the French delegate, made it very clear in his speeches both on the disarmaments committee and in the Assembly that what he wants is just an alliance against Germany and Russia with no disarmament at all.

A loop hole has been given for that by the declaration that the treaty of guarantee may be partial to begin with. Moreover, what is called reduction of armament is really only reduction of military expenditure. That would be a good thing in itself, but is not the same thing as disarmament.

A conscript army is very cheap, whereas an army raised by voluntary recruitment is very expensive. The test of sincerity in this matter is willingness to abolish conscription.

What the Assembly decides, however, matters little. In reality, Europe is still dominated by a combination of great Powers, when they agree, and left to chaos when, as is more often the case, they disagree. Now as before the war—perhaps even more than before the war—it is force that prevails.

Bismarck has been attacked for saying that force often prevails over right, but it was unfortunately true when he said it and it is true still. One example of that fact is the case of Vilna.

I will not discuss the difficult question of whether Poland should have Vilna or not. The point is that the Poles have Vilna, not because their right to it has been admitted, but because they went and took it by force.

And when they had taken it by force, the Council of the League of Nations did not even protest against it. It has left them in possession. The reason of course was that England and France were not agreed about the matter and that other countries represented on the Council dared not have an opinion of their own.

Another case is that of Eastern Galicia. By the peace treaty it was put under the Allies, who were to decide its fate. The Allies gave Poland the right to occupy it temporarily as their representative.

More than three years have passed and the Allies have not yet decided what is to be done with Eastern Galicia. It is still occupied by a Polish army and the Polish Government has called for elections in the territory for the Polish Parliament, thus calmly annexing it.

The majority of the inhabitants of Eastern Galicia are Ukrainians, or Ruthenians, as they are sometimes called, who strongly object to Polish domination. The present situation of that unhappy country, without any recognised status at all, is intolerable and the conduct of the British and French Governments in leaving it without a status is abominable. The reason again is that they cannot agree.

They will not allow the League of Nations to intervene and they let matters drift. It is quite possible that the consequence may be civil war in Eastern Galicia between the Poles and Ruthenians, in which case the Bolshevik Government of Ukraine—that is to say, in fact, Russia—may go to the help of the Ruthenians and the developments may be appalling.

This is how the affairs of Europe are managed three years after the foundation of the League of Nations.

SCANDALOUS WAR

The worst case of all, however, is that of Turkey. In my opinion Turkey was unjustly-treated by the peace treaties and the Turks should have Constantinople, but that is not the point.

The point is that the Turks are being given what they want, not because it is recognised that they have a right to it, but because they have fought a victorious war.

Germany, Austria and Bulgaria were also unjustly dealt with by the peace treaties, but the only conquered country that has been able to get terms of peace revised is the country that has used force.

The moral is a shocking one.

The Allies talk about right and justice, but they yield to force and they refuse to yield to right, reason or justice.

The war between Greece and Turkey was particularly scandalous, since it was in fact a war by proxy between England and France. In reality it was a conflict between British and French imperialism for the domination of the Near East. England egged on the Greeks and supplied them with munitions: France egged on the Turks and supplied them with munitions. It is a beautiful example to the rest of the world.

The British Government has been obliged to capitulate by British public opinion, which made it very plain that it would tolerate no war to keep the Turks out of Constantinople or to maintain British domination over the Dardanelles on the excuse of making them "free."

From the point of view of the British imperialist, it is one of the worst humiliations that any British Government has suffered for centuries. I do not regret it. On the contrary. I rejoice that the English people has shown its dotermination to curb even British imperialism.

But the British Government would have been wiser not to have landed itself in this situation by its insane encouragement of Greek imperialism. Anybody with any sense might have known that the Greeks had bitten off far more than they could chew and that they could never hold their swollen territory.

The consequence of this folly is that the British Government has now been obliged to make concessions that need not have been made, had the Turks been decently treated to begin with.

The proposed division of Thrace between Greece and Turkey cannot be permanent. The only solution of the question of Thrace, with its mixed population of Turks, Greeks and Bulgarians, is to give it autonomy. But the victorious Turks would not accept that now and they have dictated their terms to the Allies. Once again it is force that has prevailed.

Here was a question eminently appropriate to the League of Nations, if the League were a reality. Dr. Nansen proposed that the Council of the League should be asked to deal with it, but he was promptly opposed by England, France and Italy.

Finally a resolution was passed expressing confidence that the Council, "without interfering in the negotiations now pending," would take whatever action it considered opportune in the matter.

Of course it will take none because England, France and Italy will not allow it. They prefer to deal with all important matters by the old methods of secret diplomacy.

The future is full of danger, for Russia was not invited to the conference at Lausanne and no permanent settlement of the question of Constantinople or the Dardanelles is possible without the consent of Russia.

Thus the state of Europe goes from bad to worse and the governments responsible for the situation continue the very methods that have created it. The League of Nations is impotent. Even when a question does go before the Council, it is settled by a deal between England and France. The sittings of the Council are usually public, but they merely confirm decisions arrived at in secret.

The case of the Saar Valley is a good example of the methods employed. The regime imposed on the Saar by the Treaty of Versailles is a gross injustice, but the injustice has been aggravated by the conduct of the Council. It has allowed the Governing Commission of the Saar, which has arbitrary powers, to violate the Treaty by bringing in a French army and even French gendarmes.

It refuses to receive delegations representing all the political parties in the Saar and turns down all their petitions.

The reason is simple. The British Government is not interested in the Saar. There is no oil there and the coal belongs to the French Government.

Europe is still ruled by powers of greed and hatred. Until a new spirit is awakened, peace is impossible. Any League of Nations is impotent. What is needed above all is the temper of Abraham Lincoln, after the great Civil War, when he wrote:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish our work we are in."

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Miss Ima Hoot Nanny sez she sees where the Second Mrs. Tanqueray is at the Lyceum tomorrow night and she doesn't know whether she'll be able to follow it or not as she hasn't seen the first one yet.

• • •

A first kiss is worth a million dollars to some fellows who wouldn't give ten cents for the second one according to some would-be cynic. He must of been the guy of whom Tennyson wrote —"drew with one long kiss my whole soul through my lips, as sunlight drinketh dew."

• • •

PA JONGG SEZ:
"About all some girls in Shanghai know about a needle is that you ought to use one only once on a victrola."

• • •

Despite the fact that Germany lost her African possessions in the late lamented war her ivory crop seems to be undiminished.

• • •

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"If President Wojciechowsky can pronounce his name, he ought to have no difficulty with a little job like running Poland."—James J. Montague.

"Conscience has no more to do with gallantry than it has with politics."—Richard Brinley Sheridan.

"Love letters are one vice the Fiji Islands have not adopted. They can't write."—Laurel Gray.

"It takes an inlander to enjoy eating canned oysters and married woman to swallow canned compliments with a relish."—Helen Rowland.

• • •

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A CHIT FROM OBIE

mister larry did you
hear about the two drunks
who were riding in
a ford or something
equally comic
and the ford or
whatever it was nearly
went off the road one
of the drunks poked
the other and said
thickly they always
talk thickly in
these stories
anyway he said hey look
out how your driving
youll have us in
the ditch in a minute
if you dont look out
me said the second fellow
who was drunker
i thought you
were driving
i got that from don
marquis colyumn as
you requested and
typed it for you
obie

• • •

'Tother day, intrigued by the Springfeverish ebullitions set into motion upon the rays of our eyes setting upon a coolie who had been sewed up all winter in 'steen layers of vari-coverings begin to peel we clasped the right arm of a Sweet Young Thing and began perambulating down the boulevard. We were, as we have explained, permeated by that Spring feeling and must needs walk it off before it came time to return to the w.k. and m.d. office and do those few things for which we drag down a slight eleemosynary recompensation each number one day. At one point on Woosung Road—we might explain further that we guided our fair frail that direction in order to stop by Loh Hai-shing's tailoring establishment and get our pants which were there to be pressed with knife edge for the tea dansant at the French Club—we spied our old favorite sign. "Soy Lee —Biscuits," it reads, and since she'd never heard it before, being a recent importation, we pulled the one about that being a dirty crack. And then we excused ourselves for a moment while we got our pants and then back to Mr. Astor's house.

• • •

A diplomat, according to Pa Jongg, is a feller that laughs when his wife pulls an ancient whecze.

• • •

A new York preacher has just established a record by marrying forty persons in forty minutes. Let's see now, just how did P. T. Barnum put it?

• • •

I WAS THINKING

I was thinking
The tenderness children need
Is in soft shadow-things;
Is a kind of magic. . .
Petals of a dark pansy . . .
Cloudy wings . . .
(But the sun can touch me
With fingertips like flowers.)
And the tenderness children need
Is in old thoughts and songs of all the world
People have not forgotten.
It is in the way mothers look at tired children.
It is in the half-voice fathers use,
Feeling some surprise and gladness
To see their children there at all.
—Hilda Conkling.

• • •

There's a dame dancing in Chicago now—Ike Freiberg's on Twenty Second street, if you happen to be acquainted in that neck of the woods—who wears only sixty beads in a dance. Gee, we hope they're not perspiration!

Larry

Bobbie And His Pa

BY WILLIAM F. KIRK

Our teacher was reeding to us about the peepul of the Middel Ages, she sed thay was Groning beneeth Taxes. So I asked Pa about it.

Yes, Bobbie, sed Pa, the peepul of them times was groning beneeth taxes, Pa sed, & we catched the feever from them so bad that we are doing the saim kind of Groning now, sed Pa.

It is too bad about you, sed Ma. You know that you have all the munny I know what to do with, sed Ma.

But thare is sumthing about taxes that gits my gote, deer sed Pa. It seems like putting up for them fat Congriss-men & Aldermen, etc., sed Pa. I suppoas it is O. K. & will always be the latest stile, taxing peepul, sed Pa, but it will nevver be poppeler, I guess that aint spelt rite.

Men shud take thare meddisin & not Blat, sed Ma.

I aint Blatting, sed Pa, but sumtimes I wish I had parrished & went to heving long ago, sed Pa, ware thare is no marridges nor incum taxes, sed Pa. Think how happy the genis must be up thare, sed Pa.

Well, sed Ma, if you wud rather be in Heving than be here with little Bobbie & me that is ware you ought to be if you had a chanst to brake in thare, sed Ma, wich I feer you havvent, sed Ma.

When I grow up will I have to pay taxes? I sed to Pa.

Sure you will Bobbie, sed Pa. Deth is the only escaip from Taxashun, sed Pa.

Then maybe I will get sick & die jest befoar I git to be a man, I sed, that way I will dodge all them taxes.

You must no speek that way, Bobbie, sed Ma. Our lifes is reg-ger-lated by a high-er Power, & Ma, we cant say wen we will have to go Hen-is, sed Ma.

No, sed, Pa, but after all this aint a bad ould wurld, sed Pa. We have to pay taxes, it is true sed Pa, but we have the Doe with wich to pay them. We have to work to live, sed Pa, but we have the helth & mussel with wich to work with, sed Pa. As the Irish poet, Eddie Madden, onst rote & as I have so often resited to you, sed Pa.

This wurld is full of sunshine,
No matter ware you stray.
Eech cloud has a silver lining.
As them poets often say.
If you have no frends or munny
In the rivver you can Jail
And they'll bury you for nothing
It's a good wurld, after all.

What a sweet & con-soling peece, sed Ma.

I guess this is a kind of tuf wurld sum ways, but I am glad I ame here you bet.

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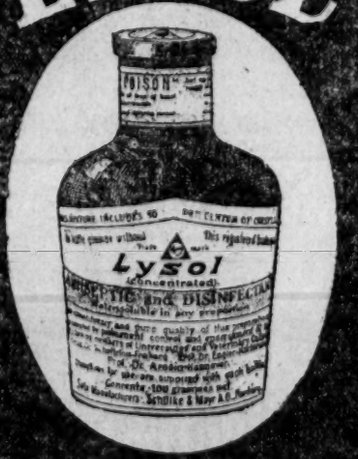

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The Newspapers Of London

The Heavyweights Hold Their Own, But Deterioration Is General With The Rest—The Resign Of St. Stunt

If you were to ask the first dozen people to be met in the thronging streets outside what the big news story of the week was you would get a dozen different answers, writes Hugh Byas, London correspondent of the Japan Advertiser.

Your ulterior motive being a London letter, you would be furnished with subjects for 12 paragraphs, and you would proceed neatly to arrange your ideas (if any) and neatly type them out. An experienced London letter writer, with a position to keep up on the world's seller, used regularly to give his impressions of the weather as seen for the purpose from the window of his morning train. English people, he said, never get over their early interest in that conversation-fodder. Basking in the balmy sunshine of the Pacific they get a whiff of home they read o' fogs in Fleet Street. Stepping westward the other day when Londoners were consuming their own coal smoke mixed with Thames mist to the consistency of pea soup, I thought one of the world's unappreciated jokes was the stalwart soldiers of Japan walking about in the January sunshine with respirators on while the women of the bulldog breed were enjoying the lighted windows of Oxford Street entirely unarmed.

For an opinion of what the man and woman in the street thinks big news one depends very much on the newspapers. Presumably they know what the public want. And it must be confessed that the public taste, as seen through what are called the popular London newspapers, is what the old lady in Scotland, when she saw her ruling elder going home with uncertain step and slow, called a "humbling sicht." One of the things that strikes the returned wanderer is the deterioration of the London newspapers. Three of the old heavy-weights have held their ground. You can rely on what they print. They see through their own eyes, of course, and eyes differ, but they act on the principle that what the public wants is accurate news and they try to give it. This may also be said of the solid provincial papers, with the Manchester Guardian at their head. But when you get down to the London penny press, which used to be the halfpenny press, the deterioration begins.

THE HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS

The heavyweights are the Times, the Telegraph and the Morning Post. The Telegraph remains what it has been for I suppose half a century, a middle class organ, cautious, moderate, and a little timid, very voluminous in the reports it prints, but maintaining an honest news service and giving its readers a chances to form their opinions on facts. The Times has improved since it changed hands. It is improved also under Lord Northcliffe's management but in a different way. Lord Northcliffe heightened it up technically, got its news well displayed, infused life into its columns by widening its interests. He multiplied its circulation by five or six times and made it a newspaper which the ordinary man reads in his train in the morning instead of a kind of political chronicle which was seldom seen outside of foreign offices, embassies or clubs. But to Lord Northcliffe politics meant stunts. One sees that by looking back at his various political campaigns which resolved themselves into a series of vendettas among the victims of which have been Balfour, Haldane, Asquith, Grey, Lloyd George and Jellicoe. In the early part of his career he ran his papers for circulation and their only politics was a several adhesion to what the middle class man was supposed to approve. Later, unparalled success had its intoxicating effect and Northcliffe, who was a genius in the field of organising and marketing a paper filled with the kind of news which the average man and woman of today likes to read, fell a victim to the delusion which supposes that every free-born Englishman is born a politician and a sportsman. The Times suffered from the fact that its policy was not inspired by political knowledge or clearly held principles but was dictated by a mind which did not really care for politics and liable to be deflected by thirst for sensations and novelties. All that is changed. The Times is now edited by a very able man who has clear principles and a definite point of view. Past glories when it was the only British journal that influenced politicians in England or Europe cannot be revived; times have changed; but it will be again the organ of the most influential class in England.

THE DIE-HARD ORGAN

The Morning Post, like the Times, has improved, but its improvement is not the result of a change of control but of the steady work of a brilliant staff under a woman proprietor, Countess Bathurst. It is the organ of Diehard Toryism and its views seem to me to be in many respects curious, as for example when it sees the Irish Donnybrook as a part of a world-wide German-Jewish-Bolshevik plot for the general subversion of civilisation. But it is an ably conducted newspaper with a number of able writers, and from the literary point of view it has no superior. I can imagine no better training for a young journalist than a few years on the Morning Post. He would learn to write.

The Daily Mail continues to enjoy the largest circulation in the world and its form and style are as Lord Northcliffe fixed them. The Express, with Lord Beaverbrook as its chief, is built on the lines of the Daily Mail and its high altar is likewise dedicated to St. Stunt. I note as two signs of the times, that the Mail led the way in an expensive campaign for giving insurance to readers, which amounts to buying circulation and is obviously off the true line of newspapers business, and that the Express seems to be developing a better flair for stunts than its rival.

LIBERAL PAPER DECADENCE

The signs of decandence are far advanced in the Liberal papers. The Chronicle, which was acquitted some time ago at a fancy price by a syndicate of Mr. Lloyd George's political and business friends, makes efforts to hit the public taste by sticking big headlines and high explosive adjectives on tame little sensations. Now, the rank of a successful stunt artist is that he believes in his stunts. When Lord Northcliffe was having a sweet pea or standard bread orgy everything else in heaven and earth was temporily devalued. But the Chronicle's men don't seem to believe in the importance of their stunts. They purvey them because they think that's the stuff the great heart of the public craves. And its circulation is going down. The Daily News used to be necessary because it had an editor who really believed in Liberalism and the nonconformist conscience with all his heart and all his soul and all his strength. The proprietors got rid of him because he was too much in earnest in his quarrel with Mr. Lloyd George, and the result is what you might call vegetarian soup—an insipid sheet redeemed from hopelessness by one or two good correspondents. The Westminster Gazette, like the Daily News, used to have an editor who knew about politics and for some mysterious reason it parted with him. Mr. Spender was one of the three best leader writers in England, the others being Colvin of the Morning Post and Montague of the Manchester Guardian, and a good many people thought him the first of the three. When he went no very strong reason was left for reading the Westminster.

DEAD EVENING PAPERS

The evening papers are dead. They hardly pretend to be more than media for conveying to the public the racing news and the day's stunt—which is usually found in the courts. The reader who turns to them for serious news or views will be disappointed. The Westminster has become a superfluous morning paper and has lost the features that gave it character. The Globe is defunct of senile decay. The Pall Mall has become the property of a Lancashire millionaire who sits for a suburban seat and who seems to have thought that possession of a London paper was a way to political influence. He forgot that you must know what to do with your paper. The Standard is owned by a great Lancashire firm of publishers and is run for profit. Its opinions are those of any well dressed man. The Evening News is the Daily Mail's Little Willie. The Star has a good cartoonist. But on no feature of British public life is a come-down in the world more perceptible than on the London evening press. Whether the papers are responsible for taste of the readers is a question which I will leave to the debating societies. On neither side is there room for pride.

A Talk On Hash

By Arthur G Staples

Students of boarding houses and college commons frequently rebel against the sameness of the food, but not often against the variety. Yet they have declared a boycott on hash in a Presbyterian college in Montreal and prefer to go hungry rather than to eat of the delicate variety. College discipline that maintains a "commons" at fixed rates has to maintain its patronage vi et armis. Hence there is always trouble between the educated commons and the uneducated stomach of the student.

The real trouble is that "hash" is not sufficiently understood, either philologically or physiologically. The derivative of "hash" is very interesting; almost as much as the thing itself. It may have come from "hippe," a German word for sickle. The dictionary advices us to compare with the derivation of hatchet. There is a French verb "hacher," which seems more explanatory. "Sickle" suggests the grim reaper, and hash is no reaper.

The discoverer of hash is believed to have been Ahashuerus, who is also well recalled by college men. He was predynasty, also pre-war. We have also a mere speaking acquaintance with Hashabiah, grandson of Pedediah. He had a brother named Ohel.

There were also Hashubah, Hashabiah, and Hash-bad-ana. Hashubah signifies "intelligent," Hashabiah signifies "estimated by God," and "Hash-bad-ana" signifies "wise judge." He is mentioned in Nehemiah, vii, 4. The closest Presbyterian definition of a derivative is in the word Hashem. He was a Gizonite, mentioned in Chronicles, Chapter 11, and his name signifies "fat." There can be no mere accident in these close readings of "hash." Students should consider these things.

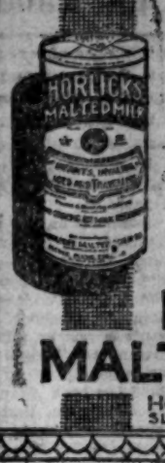
Hash is not a mean food. It has ancestry as well as resiliency and punch. It is a thrifty, long-lived dish, and was born on the seashore in New England. In its original form it was salt cod and potatoes, chopped diligently in an old-fashioned chopping bowl of wood. I have chopped enough salt cod and potatoes to learn to respect it. Well saturated with cream, it could be eaten with small effort, a positive motion—chain drive as it were—and with hardly a facial gesture, if reasonably free from fish bones.

There is one thing about hash—even meat hash, which is a lower form of life than fish hash—that should be said. It is not a social climber. It knows its place and it stays there. It does not pretend to be anything but hash. It never tries to swell up and assert that it is roast beef or sirloin. It stands there—no, it lies there—just hash. It does not come to the table pretending that it is "champignon sous-cloche." It is far more candid and respectable than its shoddy friends the "ragouts." It comes to the humble board steaming forth its welcome and fairly shouting from its retreat in the bottom of the dish, "I am hash."

We often get minced chicken on toast at my boarding house—too often it is veal. Often we get Hamburg steak—a poor relation of honest hash, a hanger on and a pretender. Hash has no classification except itself. Anything may be it—but it is hash. There may be turkey meat, or rump steak, or roast beef, or chicken or even finnan haddie, yet it is unashamed. It never comes down the line and lies about itself. There may be things in it that even the cook would not tell her Maker about, but under the knife and fork of the true philosopher it is genuine hash.

I know good hash when I see it and all hash is good, although some is better than others. Given meat and potatoes and some gravy from the bowl and I defy any one to make poor hash. When a cook thus slings together a hash she is in the class of an artist who paints a picture, or a sculptor who makes a statue. She creates. And when she turns it over to brown and the savory fragrance steals over the kitchen and out into the backyard and all over the house, she knows that she has done all that any one could ask—she has made two meals where one grew before—and all out of the same grocery bill.

All New Englanders, of whom I am one, know hash. We would as soon revolt against the memories of our grandmothers as revolt against hash. It is not a boarding house dish. It is a decree direct from the farmhouse kitchen. How often have I heard the clomp of the chopping knife upon the chopping dish. How often have I seen a fair-faced grandmother with the chopping bowl in her white aproned lap calmly predigesting the hash for supper, so far as more mangling could do it! Hash is art; it is democracy of ingredients; it is peaceful resignation of several different proteins; it is common folks good food; it is fair and square with the public; it has just so many vitamines—I do not know how many, but I know that they are just enough.



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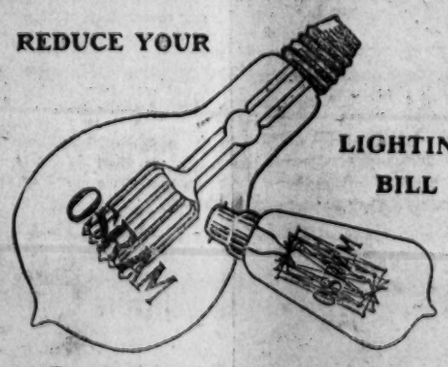

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Poland's Russsian Refugee Problem

The geographical situation of Poland, immediate neighbor both of Russia and of the Ukraine, was one of the causes of the invasion of the country by large numbers of refugees coming from the east. The desperate state of affairs in Russia since the establishment of Soviet rule led to a movement of emigration toward Poland. The dangers of this movement were at first comparatively slight, and the Polish Government consequently adopted a benevolent attitude, influenced partly by sympathy with fellow-Slavs, who, like Poland's sons under former Russian rule in Poland, were political exiles, and partly because it believed that their presence in Poland would be largely temporary. The course of events, however, has not confirmed this expectation, and the migration of whole populations due to famine conditions has become to Poland a serious economic, if not a political, menace.

This was brought out by the memorandum presented to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva by M. Tytus Filipowicz, President of the Interministerial Commission for Russian Relief. The situation therein depicted shows two distinct categories of unfortunates: (1) The political refugees, victims of persecution at the hands of the Bolshevist authorities, and (2) the refugees seeking an improvement in living conditions. Political refugees were allowed to remain indefinitely, provided their presence did not represent a danger to the State. Economic refugees were allowed to remain temporarily, pending arrangements for their departure to other countries. The influx of this class became so great that it was restricted after 1921. This was done by Poland in self-defense, as many of these refugees from the Russian interior were in a starving condition, without means of support, and bore with them in innumerable cases the germs of contagious diseases. By the Treaty of Riga Poland is bound not to admit Russians of anti-Soviet proclivities; on the other hand, it must keep out Bolshevist propagandists. In these circumstances Poland found herself compelled to close her eastern frontier to all but strictly political refugees.

The number of refugees is very difficult to estimate, as the results of the last census have not been published. It is certain that the number totals several hundreds of thousands, of which only part are officially registered. In addition, there must be considered some 25,000 Russians and Ukrainians, formerly combatants in anti-Soviet armies, maintained in internment camps at a cost of more than 500,000,000 Polish marks, or $125,000 monthly. The whole cost for Poland represents a financial burden far heavier than in the case of the other border countries which are similarly afflicted, and one that it ought not to have to bear alone. The representatives of other countries, however, have used every means at their disposal to keep the Russian wave back, and have withheld visas to the passports granted by Poland to these refugees since April, 1921, thus confining the Russians within Poland and taking from them all possibility of departure.

Poland has allowed the organisation of eight Russian and Ukrainian charitable organisations for Russian relief in Poland, and has sanctioned the activities of ten other agencies, American, Jewish, Quaker, and so forth, whose relief work has extended to Russia. The Polish Government has done everything in its power to facilitate these activities at a considerable cost. It has also opened Russian schools and colleges for the refugees at various points. The memorandum presented by M. Filipowicz made a strong plea for the relief of Poland and her Baltic neighbors from this crushing burden of maintaining one and a half million strangers and endangering the economic fabric of these young and struggling States.

Lights On The Dark Continent

FROM TANGIERS TO TRIPOLI. By Frank P. Carpenter. Doubleday, Page and Co.

ON THE GORILIA TRAIL. By Mary Hastings Bradley. D. Appleton and Co.

The small boy with a map to memorise resents the frequent statement that this is a small world after all. However, if Frank G. Carpenter wrote his textbook it is less of a hardship to study geography. Mr. Carpenter has traveled three hundred thousand miles for the purpose of writing about the world and its inhabitants. He has now turned his attention to writing for adults.

"From Tangiers to Tripoli" is one of a series of travel books. The author never forgets that he acts as eyes and ears for other people. He sees the things which are of general interest and reports them in a manner which makes them intelligible to home folks. For example, in writing of the oases, he says: "Eighty thousand square miles. That means a territory about twice as large as the State of Ohio, and one infinitely richer." Mr. Carpenter is too much of a globe trotter to be cosmopolitan. Hence he is able to interpret Figig, Tiemcen and Timgad in terms of Sioux City, Topeka and Gopher Prairie.

Northern Africa interests Mr. Carpenter because of its contrasts. The Spaniards and Italians have been less successful as colonisers than the French. The Moslems of the region retain their ancient fanaticism. They resent the encroachment of an alien civilisation. In many districts no European is safe. The bandit Raisuli purchased immunity from the Sultan and was appointed a governor. Mr. Carpenter found that Tlemcen was more Oriental than any city in Turkey or India. He gives an account of the veiled Tuaregs and the Kabyles. In contrast with this primitive life is the activity of the French colonists. Bishra, the Garden of Allah, has been called the Paris of the Sahara. Algiers is up to date in every way. A railroad is pushing through the desert. One can go by motor to the Colosseum of El Djem. Mr. Carpenter had interviews with two exiled monarchs, Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar and Behanzin, former ruler of Dohamey. He concludes his book with an account of Malta.

Mrs. Bardley went into the dark continent from the south rather than the north and in other respects her look is antipodal to Mr. Carpenter's. She is a novelist and she sought thrills such as she has given her readers. Opportunity came when Carl Ashley invited her to accompany his expedition to study the gorilla in his native haunts. That animal is little more known today than in the days of the Phoenician voyagers. His ferocity has been exaggerated. In spite of the warning of her friends Mrs. Bradley took her five-year-old daughter Alice into this wonderland. The little girl thrived on the hardships of the trail. Her proud mother has much to say about the child. However, like George Borrow in "Wild Wales," the author is handicapped by chronicling the family circle.

On the way to Africa Mrs. Bradley met Gen. Smuts and found him an exponent of the simple life. He might be taken as a type symbol of present day Africa, where the twentieth century jostles a primitive epoch. Mrs. Bradley's progress illustrates this contrast. She journeyed to the home of the gorilla in part by train and steamer, but it was necessary for her to walk over a thousand miles. Her best chapters deal with the safari, travel with native porters. Change is really superficial, and she believes that some of her servants killed and ate a member of another tribe.

Mrs. Bradley graphically describes strange scenes and experiences. She tells how her husband shot the big gorilla of Karisimbi. The Batwa, a tribe of pygmies descended from "the little bushmen who succeeded the Hon of the Neanderthal giants," danced for her party. She ascended Mount Nyamlagira, Africa's most active volcano, and slept in its crater. Her hunting of lions, elephants and buffalo rivals the exploits of Selous. However, the best portions of the book tell of Mr. Ashley's remarkable success in obtaining motion pictures of the wild life of the jungle.

Chinese Manners

(BY EARSETT DIGBY L.R.C.S.)

One of the foundations on which the British Empire rests so solidly is the Englishman's conviction that his manners will be accepted, without demur, in whatever foreign country he designs to visit, as the criterion of good breeding.

He would be amazed and horrified if he had an inkling, as so few Englishmen do, of what the Chinese think of him. The most polished Englishman's opinion of the most uncouth German is mild compared with the most uncouth Chinese's opinion of the most polished Englishman. Barbarians we were when we came jostling into China eighty years ago, and barbarians we are today. In the eyes of this ancient race, set in the ways to which it has been accustomed for 2,000 years or so, we simply do not know how to behave. We are hectoring and uncomprehending boors, steeped in sins of omission and commission.

We do not even take off our spectacles, and keep them off, when we meet and talk to a Chinese gentleman who is our elder. (If he, too, wears glasses he will take them off while the conversation lasts). We look magistrates and high officials straight in the eye when we talk to them, thus exhibiting a churlish effrontery. We should, of course, look at their chest, not their face.

YOUNG BEAVERS

We use newspapers, and other paper bearing printed characters, for wrapping up parcels. To the grade the dignity of print like this is as Philistine as to take a Wedgwood bowl from the drawing-room table and put it in the stable yard as a drinking receptacle for the dogs. We grow moustaches long before we are 50 and beards a decade or two before the right age for enbeaverment, which is 60. Not only do we anticipate the fit and proper age for beards and moustaches, but we put our foot through the most elementary canon of filial decency by growing hair on our face while our father is still alive?

It is certainly difficult in such a country as China, where tombs are strewn here, there, and everywhere, to keep clear of them in our walks and wanderings, but we are well advised to do so. The general belief, among millions of the people, is that white men approach tombs for the ghoulish purpose of stealing bones from female corpses and selling them to a dealer in medicines. A few years ago there was a picture in "Punch" of a silk-hatted young immaculate in Bond Street bitterly upbraiding his brother, from whose little finger dangled a small packet, for not taking a cab when he went about laden with parcels. The Chinese feel the same about it. It is held quite unworthy of a scholar and a gentleman to be seen carrying a parcel, however neat. Our policemen on night duty are so gross as to arrest burglars whom they catch in the act of breaking into a house, instead of behaving like a courteous Chinese night watchman and asking him to "make his fortune" in another part of town.

WHAT TO DO WITH ARMS

We give offence by mismanaging our legs and arms. We fidget with our arms instead of letting them hang straight down our sides when we are standing, and we cross our legs when we sit down, instead of keeping both feet neatly on the ground. Walking, we swing our arms and hold our head high, glancing around at what interests us instead of letting our arms hang limply, as if they were broken, and staring straight ahead of us at the ground. We do not belch at dinner-time, as a polite tribute to our host's bounty and the delicacy of his viands. We do not attempt to conceal our winces and other symptoms of distress when a Chinese noisily clears his throat. To the Chinese there is nothing more disgusting about clearing the throat loudly than in a loud sneeze. He simply cannot perceive the difference—and, after debating the point with a Chinese friend, I must admit that he has the logic on his side.

We have a boorishly offhand way of asking our way of a passing Chinese. Rarely, if ever, do we bow, raising our hands submissively to our breast, and address him as "venerable sir." We make ourselves a nuisance to officials who are our friends by catching their eye when they ride by in their sedan chairs. This obliges them to halt their bearers, climb out, and exchange tedious ceremonial greetings. If the very seeds of courtesy were in us we should turn the other way or veil our faces with a fan rather than cause this inconvenience. It would never occur to us to behave like Chinese gentlemen of high official rank, who are frequently accompanied on their peregrinations by servants carrying huge fans, with which they run forward and screen their respective masters when another chair-riding high official looms up ahead. By this means a formal recognition, and the ensuing ceremonies ordained, and skilfully avoided.

UNLUCKY DAYS

We pay no heed to propitious and unpropitious days for starting a journey. (And thereby hangs a story. In the early days of the "barbarian" invasion, some 70 years ago, the Scottish skipper of one of the paddle-wheel "fire-boats" plying up the West River from Hongkong to Canton could not understand why his steamer was almost empty on a certain return run from Canton. Next trip the same thing happened. So it did on the following trip. A boycott was suspected until the owners suddenly realised that the 5th, the 14th, and the 23rd are the very unlucky days when no wise man embarks on a ship, a journey, or an enterprise. The sailing fixture list was speedily overhauled, and thenceforth the cabins were as full as ever.)

When a friend's house has been burned down we are such mean folk that we do not all hasten to send him a present, so that he has something with which to resume house-keeping. (There have been cases, notoriously one in Amoy, where officials with whom a large section of the public desired to curry favor have found themselves, after a fire had gutted their dwelling, possessed of so many gifts of money and furniture that they set up establishments on a far more imposing scale than before).

We are even so disrespectful as to pass a book, a cigarette, or a photograph to another gentleman with one hand. We should, of course, use both hands, unless we wish to insult him by insinuating that he is our social inferior.

Now you begin to realise, my fellow-countrymen, why you are regarded, once you have gone up-country, away from the Treaty Ports, as a Foreign Devil and a Barbarian.

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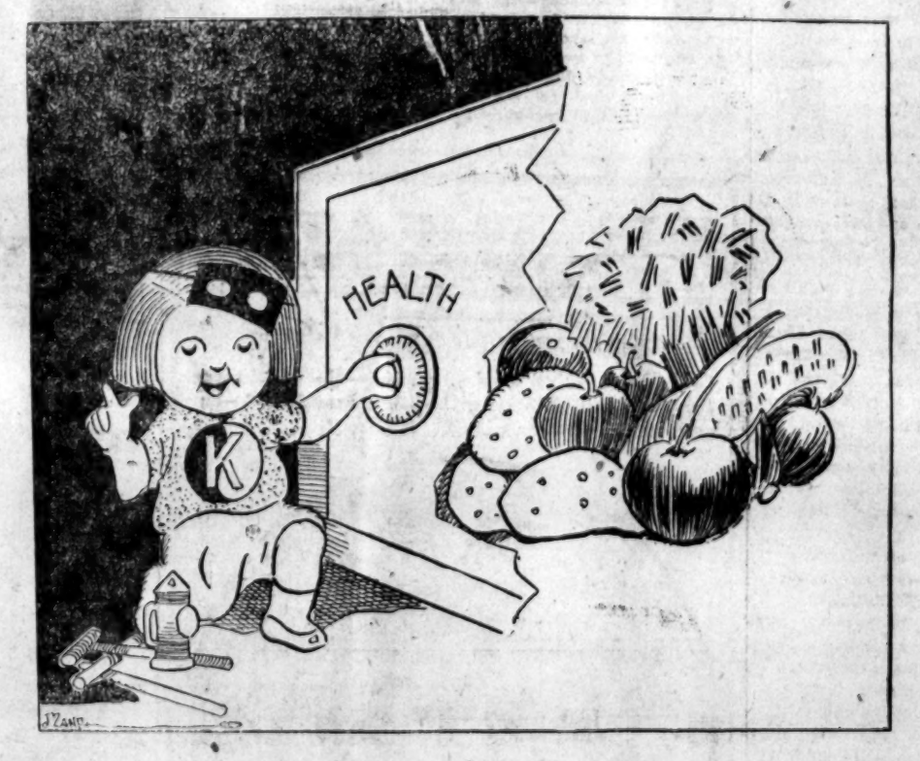


Eating for health is like opening a bank safe! You need the complete combination. You can get the right Food combination by calling Central 5558 and have the Kearny Company send some of those fine American Fruits, Vegetables and Canned Goods.
Fresh Goods on Every Steamer from Seattle.
K
THE KEARNY Co., INC.
"The House of Satisfaction"
FIFTH FLOOR GLEN LINE BUILDING
PHONE: CENTRAL 5558

JOHNNIE WALKER
SINCE 1820 JOHNNIE WALKER HAS HAD ONE STEADY AIM—TO DESERVE YOUR APPRECIATION
JOHNNIE WALKER "RED LABEL"
Guaranteed Over 10 Years
JOHNNIE WALKER "BLACK LA BEL
Guaranteed Over 12 Years Old
Sole Agents:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Ltd.
Wine and Spirit Merchants
Established 1864
4 Foochow Road Phone C. 7216 (4 lines)

Commercial Education In China

BY BAEN E. LEE

The tendency in competing for commercial supremacy among the nations has been very strong during the last few decades. Before the War, nations still believed in the old slogan "business follows the flag;" however, the Great War from which we recently emerged has taught the world that commercial supremacy combined with militarism must fail. For this reason, since the War was over nations have all strived to renew their business activities with a view not only to regain their former commercial position, but also to develop new fields of enterprises. Owing to this consciousness of importance of commerce in peaceful development of a nation's power and prosperity, commercial education has become one of the most important problems in a country.

Universities in the United States, except Pennsylvania which started the Wharton School in 1881, began commercial education in about 1900. Since then efforts have been made to make teachings in those schools as practical as possible. Nevertheless, it was only within the recent few years that such universities have succeeded in making their courses acceptable to the business world and useful to the students. It may be safely predicted that ten years from now most of the business executives in the United States will be men who have received business education in such institutions.

GROWTH IN ENGLAND

This movement, though much later, is also seen in England. Formerly universities in England had only Economics Department offering more or less theoretical subjects in economics. Liverpool and Manchester being commercial towns, schools in them were first awakened to the need of commercial education. University of Edinburgh and the London University started schools of commerce a few years ago giving higher commercial education. It is learned that the London University is now organising a graduate course. In Germany commercial education is of much older date and is given in various grades of schools, from the realschulen to the handleschochschulen. Such schools are well distributed throughout the country, and the rapid commercial development of Germany during the last thirty years is but the natural result of this well-developed commercial education. Even in Japan we find now a great number of commercial schools of various grades and through these institutions she has turned out many business men for various positions.

Commercial education was started in China about ten years ago; most of the schools were of the middle grade. Owing to lack of textbooks and trained teachers, it has not been very successful. Universities in China, seeing the importance of commercial education, began to establish commercial departments two or three years ago, but so far only a few have successfully started. Even in these we find that their courses are more or less incomplete, because of the scarcity of trained instructors and appropriate textbooks and materials.

202 SCHOOL HERE

According to the statistics collected by a private organisation there were, in 1922, two hundred and 2 commercial schools in China thirteen of college standard, forty-eight high-school grade, one hundred nineteen middle-school grade, twenty continuation schools, and two girls' commercial schools. Among these schools some are coeducational, but the number in this category is very limited. This number of commercial schools is far from being adequate for China, even if we grant omissions in the report, and take into consideration of the numerous new commercial schools opened within the last twelve months in commercial cities, as Shanghai and Canton. In Japan, in 1916, there were seven hundred fourteen higher and middle commmercial schools and nineteen primary schools. More recent statistics, which the writer does not possess, will certainly show higher figures, since commercial education has been receiving much attention in that country. From comparison we see at once the great inadequacy of our school facilities for commercial education.

The importance of commercial education cannot be over-emphasized. Business at present is no more a vocation that can be taken up by anybody; but, as law and medicine, a specially trained profession. The tragedy of stock exchanges of 1921 in Shanghai affords a good illustration of ignorance in commercial education. With a little commercial knowledge many lives and much capital could have been saved. However, it is not necessary to cite such a serious case as above for illustration. Every day and everywhere we see business failures, and out of a hundred cases over eighty failed for lack of adequate knowledge of business management. We have seen engineering students take up insurance business, politicians take up export and import business, and what not. With such anomalies it is only reasonable that failures should abound.

WHAT IS NEEDED

Urgent necessity of commercial education in China calls for the service of all schools, especially the higher institutions to prepare men for teaching commerce in lower grade schools, and men for executives in modern businesses. For the present, since, as we have seen in the foregoing, we have not enough competent teachers, suitable textbooks, and school facilities, the best, quickest, and cheapest way by which to promulgate commercial education in China, in the opinion of the writer, would be by the correspondence schools. Many of the men already in business would have no opportunity to go to school again. It would be most beneficial to them if they could spend their evenings in some evening schools, but opportunities are now so scarce that even in the city of Shanghai there are but two or three good commercial evening schools. The other alternative for them is therefore to study by correspondence. So far we have only a few foreign correspondence schools, whose texts as well as methods of instruction naturally disagree with our students. And as the instruction is furnished from abroad, the fees charged must be high. For that reason only a limited benefit can be derived from such commercial courses.

In order to meet this urgent need, the Commercial Press Correspondence Schools which started an English course in 1915, a mathematics course and a Chinese Kwo-yu course in 1922, have decided to start a commercial course. This course is given in English for the reasons that English is the recognised universal commercial language and that many commercial terms cannot yet find their equivalents in Chinese. When time ripens a course in Chinese may be given. This course has several special features which will answer the present need of our students who can get no opportunity of attending good high-grade commercial schools; of teachers of commercial subjects in lower-grade commercial schools, who either did not have sufficient preparation for their work or who find it difficult in getting suitable materials for their instructions; and of those young men who are already in business, but with inadequate commercial knowledge for handling more important work or holding more important positions. The features are:

A. All texts are specially prepared for Chinese students, and discussions based on situations in China;

B. All difficult words and passages in English are fully explained in Chinese;

C. All examples and illustrations given are easily understandable by students in China;

D. The course maintains the college standard of education in commercial science, but all the texts are written in simple English, intelligible to middle-school graduates, and arranged in such a way that progress can be made readily; and

E. The school charges very low tuitions so that the course is made accessible to students or business men of moderate means.

Among its faculty and textwriters we find a group of enthusiastic scholars and business men who, having received special training abroad as well as at home, are willing to do their best in the promulgation of commercial education in China:

Fong F. Sec, M. A. (Columbia) LL. D. (Pomona), President.

Baen E. Lee, A.M. (Com. and Adm., Chicago), M.B.A. (N. Y. Y.), Dean.

C. S. Li, A.M. (Chicago), PH. D. (Columbia), Dean of Department of Commerce, Fuhtan University.

K. L. Kwong, M.B.A. (Harvard), Dean of Commercial Institute of Shanghai Young Men's Christian Association.

D. S. Chen, LL. B. (Soochow), J.D., M.A. (Michgan), Professor in Public Law, etc. of Comparative Law School of China.

Tonzoo C. Woo, M.A. (Columbia), Chief of Printing and Educational Supplies Sections, Commercial Press, Shanghai.

C. T. Tung, M.B.A. (N.Y.U.), Chief of Foreign Books Section, Commercial Press, Shanghai.

Lily Waikei Young, B.S. (N. Y. U.), Manager of Wen-lin Ink Manufacturing Co., Shanghai.

The school offers five years' work; one year preparatory, three years general course, and one year special course. The preparatory course will be started soon, while the general and special courses will follow later. The preparatory course is intended for those whose preparation in English may not be quite sufficient for them to take the general course.

"Save your eyes."

Our way of ocular examination is entirely different from others. In the former times it relies on subjective observation which can not disclose real status of eye refraction in high degree of accuracy. In the practice of Modern Ophthalmic Optics-Optometry the observer more relies on objective methods by the aid of precision instruments. Your call at our office will have such services as can be rendered by an up-to-date optometrist.

Chinese Optical Co.

P352 Nanking Road.

中國精益眼鏡公司

ISIS THEATRE

Monday Tuesday and Wednesday at 7 and 9:15

SOMETHING DOING EVERY MINUTE

Twelve hours with a thrill every minute—that's what young Jack Curtis stumbled into when he saw a beautiful girl,—but you'll have to follow him yourself! It's Great!

The Fastest Drama Ever Screened.

HERBERT RAWLINSON

IN

"One Wonderful Night"

ALSO

"THE PURPLE RIDERS"

The final two episodes

Box Seat $1, Dress Circle 60 cts, Stall 40 cts.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEES

To-day at 3 p.m.

Anita Stewart in

"SOWING THE WIND" and

"THE PURPLE RIDERS" Episodes 12 & 13

Monday at 3 p.m.

VICTOR SEASTROM in

"THY SOUL SHALL BEAR WITNESS"

Tuesday at 3 p.m.

"ONE WONDERFUL NIGHT" and

"PURPLE RIDERS" Final episodes

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

Presents

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY, APRIL 4th and 5th

A FULL-LENGTH LAUGH PROGRAMME

with

Douglas Maclean

and Doris May

in

MARY'S ANKLE

FIVE REELS

Everybody will have the chance to see it.

Entertaining from the beginning to the end

A tremendous hit picture.

If you want funny comedy-different in nature than what you usually see—a work wide range of laugh-forcing situations built around selected story screamingly funny with real artists selected to fit the play—do not miss this picture because it's got comedy and drama, and love, and laughs, and thrills

"GRAND DADDY"

ONE REEL

Do you know why Adam walked the floor? You don't and you will not know until you see "grand daddy" Adam in a cartoon that will keep you laughing at the OLYMPIC for 15 minutes and after, for many days more.

and

THE REAL COMIC COMEDY

"The Roaring Lions"

TWO REELS

It is the picture that will make everybody laugh

On Fri., Sat. and Sun. April 6th, 7th and 8th

At 9.15 p.m.

SELZNICK Presents

William Faversham

THE LEADING PLAYER OF THE SPEAKING STAGE

"The Man Who Lost Himself"

A HIGH COMEDY DRAMA OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Story of how two men of great physical resemblence but different character would meet a complicated situation.

A man broke in London and suddenly is forced by freak of circumstances, to be Earl of Rochester. See the fun when the Countess returns.

— MATINEES —

On SUNDAY, April 1st at 3.15 P.M.

"CONCEIT" and "BRIDE 13" Episodes 9th and 10th

On MONDAY, April 2nd at 3.15 P.M.

"OTHER MEN'S WIVE'S" and "BRIDE 13" Episodes 9 & 10

PALACE HOTEL

SNACK COUNTER

POPULAR PRICES

(MEN ONLY)

SERVICE FROM 7 A.M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

POCAHONTAS

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Presented by the American School

Monday, Apr. 2, 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, Apr. 3, 5.00 p.m.

A comic operetta based on the well-known historical legend of the same name, Mirth, Laughter, Music and Dancing

A scene depicting the American Indians in their virgin country—another showing the clever but humorous introduction of the Indians into the Court of King James in England.

SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

Prices: Night—$2.00 and $1.00

Matinee—1.00 and 50.

57608 A3

VICTORIA Theatre

WEEK PROGRAMME—April 3rd to 8th

On Tues. and Wednes. Apr. 3rd and 4th at 9.15 p.m.

Charles Mortimer Peck's

FAMOUS STORY

"THE ONE WAY TRAIL"

STARRING

EDYTHE STERLING

Thrilling Story of the Canadian Wilds.

Her Father Shaded His Past—When the Member of the Royal Mounted Police Came To Pay His Daughter a Visit He Thought He Was Going to be Arrested—Was That the Case? Was Her Father Really a Guilty Man? —See it.

On Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th

"THE STILL ALARM"

SEE the biggest fire scene the world ever saw.

SEE the brave fire-fighters exposing their lives to rescue women and children.

SEE the picture that will make you feel the sensation of getting burnt.

THE SENSATION OF SENSATIONS.

IT IS A MAMMOTH SPECTACLE,

WE WARN YOU TO LEAVE YOUR HEART AT HOME FOR SAFEKEEPING.

— MATINEES —

On SUNDAY, April 1st at 3:15 p.m.

"THE BARBARIAN" and **"NAN** of the **NORTH"** Ep. 9th and 10th.

On MONDAY April 2nd at 3.15 p.m.

"TERROR ISLAND" in 7 REELS

D. PETER INVENTOR VEVEY SWITZERLAND
PETER'S THE ORIGINAL MILK-CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business March 30th to April 2nd, 1923, inclusive, Easter Holidays.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General.
57485 A 1

SHANGHAI CHAPTER ROSE CROIX No. 3.

The Relighting Ceremony will take place at the Masonic Temple, 30 The Bund on Easter Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

THE PUBLIC is cordially invited to attend.

All Knights Rose Croix meet at the Temple at 2.30 p.m.

By Order,
E.T.M. van Bergen,
Secretary.
57616 A 1

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of SUSIE MAY FORREST, also known as SYBIL DARLING, *Deceased.*	Cause No. 2140 Estate No. 499 NOTICE OF HEARING

Pursuant to an Order herein made, notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the petition of Cornell S. Franklin for probate of the instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Susie May Forrest, also known as Sybil Darling, deceased, will be heard on Monday, April 9, 1923, at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon, in the session hall of said Court.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Shanghai, China,
April 1, 1923.
5753

GREAT SPRING SALE
Until April 10 only

At exceptionally low prices by China Trunk Emporium, corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads, and its branch Y1920 North Szechuen Road, near Wuchang Road, of

WARDROBE TRUNKS,

steamer and cabin trunks, made of fibre, leather and sheet iron, and guaranteed indestructible. Also first-class genuine leather suit cases, handbags, etc., etc., fitted with best American locks.
54110

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE.

Mr. R. L. MOORE having resigned his position with this Company, Mr. J. KLASS is appointed Manager of the ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL from this date.

Mr. R. E. TELFER is appointed Acting Manager of the PALACE HOTEL.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS
Joint Managing Director.
Shanghai, 1st April 1923.
57582 A 1

Novelty Attention!

'Phone W. 3656 and I shall come and show your children latest moving pictures with excellent reels for children.

Price M.$2. E. Fedoroff, 43 Gordon Road.
57596 A 1

POST OFFICE
NOTIFICATION No. 566

Complaints have, in the past, been received from the public regarding delay or loss of mail matter whilst in the custody of the Post Office. Investigation has shown that such delay or loss might in many cases have been avoided with ordinary care, the adoption of reasonable precautions, and by adherence to postal rules. For public guidance, and to ensure the proper transmission and delivery of mail matter through the Post, attention is drawn to the following points:—

1. It is of the greatest importance that all articles to be sent through the Post should be addressed legibly and completely. The Post Office declines all responsibility in the case of insufficiently addressed articles. To be complete, an address must mention the name of the addressee, his rank or business, the street and number of the house, and, if addressed to a place in China, the town as well as the province; if intended for a place abroad, the country and its territorial subdivision — state, county or department-in which the town is situated, must be given.

2. The public—especially residents in the interior—are recommended to have prepared printed or written labels of thin paper bearing their name and address in Chinese, and to send them to their correspondents in order that these labels, in addition to the foreign address, may be affixed to postal articles to be sent to them. Similarly those in correspondence with persons resident in the interior of China wh have not received such slips are advised to request their correspondents to supply them for use, as mentioned above.

3. Newspapers and Periodicals from abroad frequently reach China with wrappers torn and broken beyond identification. The public are consequently advised, in their own interest, to request senders—especially agents who bundle several periodicals in one packet—to

(a) Write or stamp the name and address of the addressee on the face of *each* periodical, as well as on the wrapper, so as to render delivery possible in case the wrapper is lost.

(b) Use strong packing-paper wrappers.

c) Tie these wrappers round the papers securely with string

4 Since the withdrawal of the foreign postal agencies from China, the reduced rates of postage which were in operation from certain foreign countries to their agencies in China no longer apply, and mail matter from abroad (except Japan, Korea, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, Taiwan, Hongkong and Macao to and from which special rates operate) must be franked according to the rates fixed by the Universal Postal Union (International Tariff). Mail matter received in China from foreign countries without postage affixed according to international rates is liable to be taxed double the amount of the deficiency. The public are therefore advised to call the attention of their foreign correspondents to the necessity of franking mail matter according to the international rates.

5. To assist the Post Office in providing good service, the public are also requested to refer to the Postal Commissioner every case where an apparent irregularity occurs, as, in case of neglect of duty, non-discovery in one instance is likely to lead to a repetition of the offence. The cover of any article of correspondence about which complaint is made should, if possible be forwarded to the Postal Commissioner with such complaint. Where correspondence has been missent or delayed, all that the complainant need do is to write on the cover "Missent to....," "Not delivered till....," as the case may be, and send it without letter to the Commissioner.

The importance of the above precautions cannot be too strongly emphasised, and strict adherence to them would prevent much annoyance to patrons of the Post Office, as well as difficulty to the postal employes responsible for the handling of the mails.

C. H. SHIELDS
Postal Commissioner.
Shanghai, 1st April, 1923.
57583 A 3

SUNSET GLOW
veritable old
Jamaica Rum
Distilled by the ancient system
and
Unsurpassed for its quality

MEUX'S
London Pale Ale
Pints and Splits
A new shipment has just arrived
GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
73, 73a, Szechuen Road
Tel. C. 2021

GOOD PAINT CHEAP

Until recently the Du Pont paints were the most expensive in the market. The entire stock is now being liquidated at prices far the lowest—at prices below the factory cost at home—regardless of duty, shipping and other expenses.

Colour cards and prices will be submitted upon request.

H. B. CAMPBELL
45 Szechuen Road
Central 1892
55229

Foochow

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning-Shin," Captain W. Vogeler, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, the 3rd April, at about 8.00 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, 1B Hankow Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.
57614 A 3

Hongkew Employment Bureau
No. 789, Woosung Road.

We recommend and guarantee all kinds of servants:—Baby Amahs, Cooks, House and Office Boys, Coolies, Chauffeurs, Cook-Boy, etc., etc. Our motto: Entire satisfaction.

V. A. Erriuga,
Manager,
57595 A 7

When Comparision is the Sincerest form of Flattery

Anything is good enough until something comes along that's better. A good imitation pearl gains admiration until compared with the genuine. Then the difference is readily seen. Likewise with records. By the expertly trained ear, however quality is quickly detected.

Compare the BRUNSWICK RECORDS with other makes, and its superiority is noted immediately.

For Sale by
GEOLA,
44-46 Rue du Consulat.
57110.

Notice of Removal

Our residences have been removed as follows.
MacGregor Road.
W. Z. Zee to No. 80 Tel. E. 515
T. A. Zee to No. 78 Tel. E. 515
T. Y. Zee to No. 76 Tel. E. 516
T. H. Zee to No. 74 Tel. E. 516
W. Z. ZEE & SONS.
57506 A 1

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 30th, 31st March and 2nd April, on account of the Easter Holidays.
57439 A 1

TO LET

A foreign styled house, No. 24 Gordon Road. For particulars please apply to the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, Tientsin Road, Shanghai.
57522

LOOSE-LEAF LEDGERS
and
BINDERS
of all kinds

Standard sizes in stock
Special sizes to order
Sheets ruled and printed as desired

We also stock and can supply Price Books, Memo Books, Ring Books, Files, Binders, Folders and Holders in any and every style and make

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.
SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861
FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
A. KOOYMAN,
Manager,
Phone, Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Comprádore, 3870 General Manager

PHILANTHROPY

We hear a great deal about philanthropy, we see great *charities* and *foundations* grow among us and we read of great *benefactions*, but how many of us realize that the best form of *philanthropy* is a useful business honestly and intelligently conducted?

Subscribe at once to I. S. S. Premium Bonds.

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

NOTICE

A. Lafuente, Architect has removed his office from 13, Ezra Road to 108, Bubbling Well Road.

Phone West 3774.
57576 A 1

"An Old Chinese Garden"

The First Edition is all sold. The Second Edition will come out soon.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW

CHUNG HWA BOOK CO., LTD.
57523 A 1

Business and Official Notices

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Joint Treasury of the Yienyich-Kincheng-Continental China and South Sea Banks, Shanghai.

WHEREAS The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., has been invested with the privilege of note issue by special charter from the Chinese Government,

WHEREAS the Chinese Government has appointed a special resident examiner to supervise the note issue, and

WHEREAS The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., has already availed itself of the said privilege in Tientsin and Peking,

BE IT KNOWN that beginning from Tuesday, March 27, 1923, The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., will issue in Shanghai, bank notes of five different denominations; viz., $1, $5, $10, $50 and $100.

BE IT ALSO KNOWN that with a view to providing absolute security for the noteholder as well as promoting general convenience, it shall be the Bank's policy to keep a 100 per cent. cash reserve which shall be open to public inspection.

BE IT FURTHER KNOWN that for holding the said full cash reserve which shall be kept entirely separate from the Bank's working capital, as well as for redemption purposes, an office has been established at 3 Hankow Road under the joint auspices and guaranty of the Yienyich Commercial Bank, Kincheng Banking Corporation, The Continental Bank and The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., to be hereafter known as "The Joint Treasury of the Yienyich-Kincheng-Continental—China & South Sea Banks, Shanghai," which will redeem the said notes in cash on presentation.
57424

NOTICE

The Thompson Optical Company
have taken over the plant, business and goodwill of
The Empire Optical Company
P565 Nanking Road (near corner Honan Road)
whose prescriptions, as well as those of the late John A. Gatton Co., will be kept on file.

After extensive remodelling and decorating, the entire establishment of three floors will be opened on April 1, 1923, under the name of THE THOMPSON OPTICAL CO. at the same address with a change to foreign number: 49A Nanking Road. Tel. C. 5061.

The most modern, complete and scientific equipment, instruments and machinery from America and Europe are being installed to make this the finest appointed optical establishment in the Orient.

THE THOMPSON System of Eyesight conservation includes:

(1) Dr. R. A. Thompson's personal attention in refraction and eye treatment.
(2) Two consulting physicians for diseases of the eye.
(3) Nurses and apparatus for administering high-frequency treatments.
(4) Complete optical machinery and manufacturing plant, also up-to-date stocks of optical goods, for dispensing any prescription and duplicating lenses within a few hours.

NOTICE

The establishment of THE THOMPSON OPTICAL CO., as well as all professional matters, are in charge and under the personal direction of Dr. R. A THOMPSON, graduate and registered both in America and England.

NOTICE

For and on behalf of THE THOMPSON OPTICAL CO., C. P. RAKUSEN is, by Power of Attorney, authorized to attend to all financial matters, contracts and obligations of THE THOMPSON OPTICAL CO.

C. P. RAKUSEN,
Power of Attorney.

NOTICE

All bills and debts incurred or owing by THE EMPIRE OPTICAL CO. should be presented immediately for payment by them.
A 1

Y. SING YEE
High Class Tailor and Outfitters.

Just arrived various stocks for Spring & Summer. All materials are from best Home firms. Latest styles. Guarantee for fit and lowest prices. Commence business on 31st March, 1923.

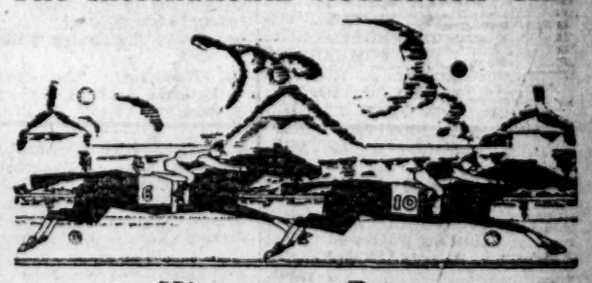
P 430/31 Nanking Road.
57521 A 6

SHANGHAI LIGHT HORSE
GYMKHANA

The Light Horse Gymkhana will be held, weather permitting, at the Hungjao Aerodrome on Sunday, 1st. April 1923.
Commencing 3.00 p.m.
All friends of the Light Horse are invited.
57572 A 1

Direct To
CHUNGKING
S.S. "Robert Dollar II"
Sailing From Shanghai Tuesday, April 3rd, at midnight
S.S. "Alice Dollar"
Sailing From Shanghai Monday, April 9th, at midnight
Splendidly equipped for Passengers
Owing to Her Shallow Draft the S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR II" Will Be the First Through Steamer to Reach Chungking This Season
For information and rates, apply to
The Robert Dollar Co.
Or American Express Co.
3 Canton Road Tel. C. 6371
57501 A 3

The International Recreation Club



Kiangwan Races
96th Meeting
31st March and 2nd April, 1923
(Saturday and Monday)
First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m. Sharp Daily.

Members' Guest Tickets:—A Limited Number of Tickets of Admission to the Members' Enclosure can be obtained from the Secretary on the nomination of any Member, at a cost of $5.00 each. Applications for Members' Guest Tickets must be accompanied by ***Cash.***

Admission Tickets to Public Stand:—$1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.

Special Trains:—11.50 a.m. 12.30 p.m. 1.15 p.m.

Special Car Services:—Motor Cars will leave the Central Garage Co., No. 9 Hongkong Road, every minute from noon.

Tiffins and Refreshments will be served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY, *Secretary.*
57479 A 1

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund $700,000
Reserve Liabilities ..£3,000,000

Head Office:
39 Bishopsgate London, E. C,
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star	Haiphong	Peking
(Kedah)	Hongkong	Penang
Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cawnpore	Madras	Sourabaya
Cebu	Manila	Taiping
Colombo	Medan	Tavoy
Delhi	Moulmein	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
ALLIED BANKS:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO.
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.
L. STRAETMANS, Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital U. S. $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $30,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $30,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
A. O. Lang, Esq. Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Hoilo	Penang
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Johore	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow		
Harbin		

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
G. H. STITT, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) ..	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C, 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin.
Hailar	Kashgar	Urumtchi
Hankow	Newchwang	Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jesierski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bieuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications,

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1015).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund,
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. WOO, Sub-Manager.
S. T. HUANG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Pingpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.
WONG WEN KUANG, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

C. 1941.
Telephone: C. 1946
C. 5651
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"
Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit. Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars, 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver $150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Bansue Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bals Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 5094.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U.S. $10,504,980.

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BRANCHES:

CHINA
Shanghai
Peking
Tientsin
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Canton

INDIA
Bombay
Calcutta
Rangoon

JAPAN
Tokyo
Yokohama
Kobe

JAVA
Batavia
Soerabaya

PHILIPPINES
Manila
Cebu

SPAIN
Barcelona
Madrid

STRAITS
Singapore

DOMINICA
Santo Domingo
Sanchez
San Francisco
San Pedro
Santiago
Puerto Plata
Barahona
La Vega

PANAMA
Panama
Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,448,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,534,600.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 THE BUND

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.
SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager

Kincheng Banking Corporation

金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital ..	$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	2,500,000
Reserved Fund	$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.
Branches and Sub-Branches Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woe.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address, "Kincheng" Shanghai.
Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 3300
Manager's Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 1448

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,311 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,680,000 (about £1,958,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
M. J. HERBSCHLEB, Agent.

行業亞東 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C. Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital .... $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund .. H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.
R. CHENG, Manager.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits ..	$120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No. 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris,

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mongtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN, MANAGER.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$3,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinking	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Haucliow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinnati	

Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$420,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$830,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVING ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1923

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are equal at noon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at spring 4.¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8.¼ h; at neaps, 7.½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
		0h. 1m.	10ft. 6in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5.½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
10	59	11	21

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
6.7 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5h. 51m.	6h. 18m.	5h 6m.	7h. 3m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai,
April 30.00 in.
762.0 mm.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

President Lincoln	Mar. 10
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 12
President Taft	Mar. 18
Shabonee	Mar. 18
Nanking	Mar. 19
Korea Maru	Mar. 23

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia	Mar. 24
Canadian Prospector	Mar. 29

FOR SEATTLE

President Jefferson	Mar. 2
Africa Maru	Mar. 4
Hawaii Maru	Mar. 4
Pomona	Mar. 5
President Grant	Mar. 14
Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 22
Alabama Maru	Mar. 22
President Madison	Mar. 26

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

Montague	Mar. 4
Wawalona	Mar. 6
West Jena	Mar. 12

FOR NEW YORK

Scottsburg	Mar. 2
Stuart Dollar	Mar. 4
Heftero	Mar. 4
City of Norwich	Mar. 5
Bolton Castle	Mar. 9
Toba Maru	Mar. 13
Agamemnon	Mar. 15
Celtic Prince	Mar. 16
City of Lincoln	Mar. 21
Esther Dollar	Mar. 23
Slavic Prince	Mar. 23

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Helenus	Mar. 2
Morea	Mar. 3
Titan	Mar. 8
Talthybius	Mar. 10
Hakone Maru	Mar. 10
Antolycus	Mar. 15
Glenshane	Mar. 16
Kashmir	Mar. 17
City of Bristol	Mar. 17
Suwa Maru	Mar. 24
Antilochus	Mar. 30
Eurybates	Mar. 30
Lyons Maru	Mar. 31
Dongola	Mar. 31

FOR HAMBURG

London Maru	Mar. 6
Tsushima Maru	Mar. 8
Havelland	Mar. 14
Lima Maru	Mar. 19
Ludendorff	Mar. 20

FOR COPENHAGEN

Afrika	Mar. 31

FOR MARSEILLES

Azay le Rideau	Mar. 15
City of Smila	Mar. 24
Porthos	Mar. 30

FOR TRIESTE

Trieste	Mar. 26

FOR INDIA

Lahore	Mar. 8
Soudan	Mar. 26

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager

Steamers Departed

Mar.	29	H.M.S. Bee for Cruise
Mar.	31	Kiangwah for Hankow
Mar.	30	Ngankin for Hankow
Mar.	30	Talee M. for Hankow
Mar.	30	Loongmow for Chungking
Mar.	30	Koyei M. for .....
Mar.	30	Niigata M. for Japan
Mar.	30	Isshin M. for Dairen
Mar.	30	Takasang for N'chwang
Mar.	30	Taisang for S.H. Canton
Mar.	30	Tongan for Newchwang
Mar.	30	Saikio M. for T. Dairen
Mar.	30	Hopsang for W. C. T'tsin
Mar.	30	Porthos for Marseilles
Mar.	30	P. Pierce for H. Manila
Mar.	30	Kiangping for C'wangtao
Mar.	30	Chikugo M. for Japan
Mar.	30	Nagasaki M. for Japan
Mar.	30	Siberia M. for Hongkong
Mar.	30	H. Peking for Ningpo
Mar.	30	H. Ningshao for Ningpo
Mar.	31	Shengking for Hankow
Mar.	31	Tehhsing for Hankow
Mar.	31	Kianghsin for Hankow
Mar.	31	Shantung for Tsingtao
Mar.	31	Soochow for S. H. C'ton
Mar.	31	Yungho for Tientsin
Mar.	31	Dongola for London
Mar.	31	Taisho M. for Wuhu
Mar.	31	Yokohama M. for H'kong
Mar.	31	Afrika for Copenhagen
Mar.	31	Tungchow for W. C. Tientsin
Mar.	31	Hiyoshi M. for Pukow
Mar.	31	Kumano M. for Japan
Mar.	31	Teikai M. for Dairen
Mar.	31	Fukuken M. for Dairen
Mar.	31	Shansi for Tientsin
Mar.	31	Lyons M. for Liverpool
Mar.	31	Eurybates for Europe
Mar.	31	Yungshin for Ningpo
Mar.	31	Kiangteen for Ningpo

Vessels Due

Can. Winner,	*Vancouver*	Apr. 3
Changsha,	*Hankow*	Apr. 1
E. of Canada,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 9
E. of Russia,	*Vancouver*	Apr. 6
Fausang,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 4
Gaolpara,	*Calcutta*	Apr. 8
Hakozaki Mard,	*Europe*	Apr. 1
Hsin Kiangteen,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 3
Hsin Ningshao,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 1
Hsin Peking,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 1
Kanchow,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 5
Kiangan,	*Hankow*	Apr. 3
Kiangfoo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 6
Kiangwah,	*Hankow*	Apr. 7
Kiangyung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 2
Kiangyu,	*Hankow*	Apr. 5
Kianghsin,	*Hankow*	Apr. 8
Kungwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 5
Liangchow,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 7
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 1
Luenho,	*Hankow*	Apr. 4
Luonyi,	*Hankow*	Apr. 6
Nagasaki Maru,	*Nagasaki*	Apr. 5
Ngankin,	*Hankow*	Apr. 7
Nikko Maru,	*Osaka*	Apr. 4
Patriot,	*Chinwangtao*	Apr. 2
Paul Lecat,	*Marseilles*	Apr. 1
Perseus,	*Liverpool*	Apr. 4
Pingwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 9
Pres. McKinley,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 6
Poyang,	*Hankow*	Apr. 4
Pres. Jackson,	*Seattle*	Apr. 1
Sakaki Maru,	*Dairen*	Apr. 1
Samaria,	*Europe*	Apr. 9
Shantung,	*Tsingtao*	Apr. 5
Shanghai Maru,	*Nagasaki*	Apr. 2
Shengking,	*Hankow*	Apr. 8
Shinyo Maru,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 7
Sinkiang,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 4
Suiwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 6
Sunning,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 2
Sunning,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 9
Szechuen,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 1
Tingsang,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 5
Tungshing,	*Tsingtao*	Apr. 2
W. Cayote,	*Portland*	Apr. 5
W. Chopaka,	*S. Francisco*	Apr. 2
Worra,	*Europe*	Apr. 6
West Jessup,	*Portland*	Apr. 3
West Kader,	*Portland*	Apr. 6
Whangpu,	*Hankow*	Apr. 9
Woosung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 2
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	Apr. 6
Wugo Maru,	*Chinwangtao*	Apr. 3
Yawata Maru,	*Osaka*	Apr. 1
Hokohama Maru,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 8
Yungshin,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 3

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	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd year 6%	91.50	91.50
5th year 6%	50.00	49.90
7th year 6%	40.40	40.00
9th year 6%	65.70	64.70
6% Consolidated	46.00	45.70
7% Consolidated	48.90	48.50
11th year 8%	96.00	96.00
96 millions 8%	27.10	27.00

HOLLAND'S TRADE OUTLOOK BRIGHT, EXPERT DECLARES

Inter-Allied Debt And German Reparations Problems May Control Situation

The Hague.—The president of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. Heldring, voiced a decidedly more hopeful tone in delivering his speech to the Chamber. We have reached the bottom in regard to the European affairs in general, as well as in relation to the Dutch economic situation in particular, Mr. Heldring said, and brighter prospects for 1923 are ahead, if a definite solution of the German reparation and the inter-allied debt problems can be attained. It is satisfactory to note, he added, that wholesale prices have stopped their downward tendency and are rising a little. Also that notwithstanding many untoward conditions, trade and shipping are more active than previously.

Mr. Heldring stated that he did not understand why the United States are surrounding themselves with high tariff walls at a time when European countries owe them many billions. In his opinion high import duties impede imports; and consequently the paying of foreign debts is retard too.

In connection with the monetary position of Holland, Mr. Heldring emphasised the advantages of its large gold reserve, which is at present 581,000,000 guilders, or almost 300 percent more than in 1914. This increase was necessary, he declared, to guard against a possible depreciation of the guilder, which might occur if there were a sudden withdrawal of the very large amount of foreign capital (mainly German) which is at present invested in Holland. The fall of the dollar exchange to the par value in Holland and other countries contracted in the United States.

Holland itself is declared to be on the eve of an economic recovery, if state expenditure for unproductive aims is checked and cost of production lowered. Productive works, including speedier reclamation of the Zuider Zee, the canalisation of the river Meuse, the enlarging of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam waterways to the North Sea, must be undertaken by the Government as in this way unemployment would be disminished and large tracts of land made available for Holland's increasing population. The value of Dutch imports during 1922 may be estimated at 2,043,000 guilders as against 2,288,000 in 1921. They exceeded exports by 780,000,000 guilders as against 800,000,000 in 1921.

It is difficult to say if the deficit of the trade balance is counterbalanced by regularly returning credits, such as dividends, payments for shipping services rendered or by the sale of Dutch and foreign stocks abroad. Mr. Heldring thinks that anyhow a part of the unfavorable trade balance is due to extravagant expenditure. It is, however, satisfactory that though the value of the goods declined, the actual volume of exported goods increased from 5,700,000 to 7,000,000 tons, and of imported goods from 17,300,000 to 19,700,000 tons.

Dutch East Indian plantations show signs of increasing prosperity. Sugar at 13.25 guilders a picul (about 60 kilograms) yields a handsome profit for the sugar companies. Rubber and tea are more flourishing than for a long time. Prices have improved while production costs have been materially lowered. The native population is thriving because of the lower retail prices of the chief commodities.

In regard to the economic situation of Amsterdam, seasonal unemployment is on the increase in some trades, but not in all. The diamond industry, for example, shows better results, especially because of a keen demand for diamonds from the United States. Shipping is affected by high wages, especially of the dockers, owing to which a part of the transit trade to other countries in Europe is diverted to cheaper ports, such as Hamburg.

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American Foibles In The Far East

A review by
MAURICE F. EGAN
(In The New York Times)

Americans in Eastern Asia. A Critical Study of the Policy of the United States with Reference to China, Japan and Korea in the Nineteenth Century. By Tyler Dennett. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1922. G.$25.

There is a foundation for much thought, deep meditation, as well as a treasure of facts new to most of us in this volume. One must pay deserved compliment to the publisher for the accuracy of the proofreading and for all those details in the printing which make for confidence. But mechanically it has one defect—it weighs much more than it ought. Perhaps if it had been in two volumes it might have been easier to handle. English publishers seem to have acquired the art of compressing a great deal of material between two covers and yet of making their books light in the hands. One can always read them in bed with comfort.

The Near East and the Far East are very near us today. There is a carping spirit of criticism growing in the past and the present which ought to be met frankly and firmly. It can only be met by a process of education which the careful reading of books like "Americans in Eastern Asia" can supply. This censorious feeling, nourished by semi-ignorance, is one of the factors which tend toward disintegration and impotent suspicion.

It is true that the United States as a nation has not always been impeccable in its treatment of Far Eastern matters; but it must be remembered that all complications cannot be cut by a straight line and, in unavoidable complications the United States in Far Eastern affairs has never acted consciously from greediness, avarice, or disregard of the principles on which its freedom is founded.

Mr. Tyler Dennett is one of that new school of historians who prefers facts to theses and his spirit of fairness is shown by the care with which he has examined every important document within his reach and by his freedom from prejudice, although at times he is obliged to show that his own country did not always act with entire freedom from prejudices which the majority of its people had come to regard as just convictions.

His analysis of the activity of the Christian missions in China, Japan and Korea can hardly give offense especially in those paragraphs where he shows that missionary efforts, being sometimes emotional and impractical, may defeat through too much zeal their own ends by embarrassing Governments, or be used by Governments as instruments for obtaining political power. Mr. Dennett says:

"In the course of years the missionary question as viewed by the American Government had come to be one of national prestige. To accept less for the Americans than was given to the French would be interpreted by the Chinese, so it was believed, as a weakness on the part of the United States which would lead to even greater troubles between the two Governments. The missionary question was another illustration of the fact that direct American relations with the modifications of international competition. . . . From the history of Christian missions in China, Japan and Korea one conclusion and little good has come from governmental patronage and protection of missionary work; and the missionary renders the most enduring service to the people among whom he labors when he separates himself furthest from political concerns."

The serious reader can hardly be grateful enough for the careful chapters on "The Beginnings of American Commerce," "The Ports of Asia and the Pacific," and the "Early China Trade." As early as 1811 the post of Consul at Canton was evidently worth consideration, for the China trade in the United States was not only recognised as important, but protected and subsidised. Shaw, who was "elected" Consul at Canton, drew neither salary nor perquisites, but as John Jay the Minister of the United States for Foreign Affairs under the Continental Congress, wrote to him, it would give him in China a degree of weight and respectability which the highest personal merit cannot obtain for a stranger in a foreign land. Shaw was reappointed by President Washington in 1794.

In 1811 George E. Coles writes to his cousin, Mrs. Dolly Madison, that he has found a fit person to be Consul in China. The Consul at this period was merely a merchant, to whom his office gave access to valuable reports and added very much to his dignity. The American trade at Canton was conducted for more than forty-five years without the assistance of an interpreter or any person who knew the Chinese language well. It was the necessity of supplying interpreters that gave American missionaries their status in the Diplomatic Service. They had learned Chinese and its important dialects.

It was wisely considered that a physician who knew the language would be a most valuable adjunct to any Consulship in China, for the most successful missionary was a missionary who possessed medical knowledge. It will be seen from these pages that the apparent union of Church and State caused by the presence of clergymen in diplomatic or semi-diplomatic positions resulted in very unpleasant consequences. There might have been less persecution of the Christians in China if the Chinese had not acquired the belief that the Christian religion, of all denominations, was part of the political aggrandisement of the countries of which the missionaries were citizens.

Mr. Dennett gives us a most interesting and lively analysis of Commodore Perry's policy. Perry believed that the time was at hand when the United States would engage itself in a struggle with Great Britain for the control of the Pacific.

When we look (writes Commodore Perry) at the possessions on the east of our great maritime rival, England, and of the constant and rapid increase of their fortified ports, we should be admonished of the necessity of prompt measures on our part. By reference to the map of the world it will be seen that Great Britain is already in possession of the most important points in the East India and China seas, and especially with reference to the China seas. . . . Fortunately, the Japanese and many other islands of the Pacific are still left untouched by this unconscionable Government; and some of them lay in a route of a great commerce which is destined to become of great importance to the United States. No time should be lost in adopting active measures to secure a sufficient number of port of refuge.

Perry was frankly in favor of forcefully occupying the Lew Chew Islands for the accommodation of our ships of war and for the safe resort of merchant vessels of whatever nation. Both the strictest rules of the moral law and the laws of necessity warranted this, he said. The seizure of a portion of the Bonin Islands brought Great Britain into the field. The affair was settled, however, when Japan, in 1862, suggested that her claims antedated both those of Great Britain and the United States. Perry treated the Lew Chews as an independent kingdom, and when Japan denied this the United States simply insisted that the rights of America to own those islands should be safeguarded, under the treaty already made, to the United States. There were two distinct projects of our policy in Asia—under the Treaty of Wanghia we repudiated the intention of any territorial occupation of Asiatic territory and appealed for protection to international law and treaties. Perry, however, assumed that such territorial occupation as the British had accomplished at Hongkong was essential to us. He believed that the Asiatic States were amendable only to fear.

It is interesting to observe the skill by which our Government managed to gain its way, in spite of these two conflicting policies.

There are some amusing paragraphs that show how much may be lost by our representatives by the applying of their conceptions of democracy in Far Eastern nations. One representative made himself appear as if he had come as one captured by a superior power, because he and his suite did not make their entry in sedan chairs of state. The populace assumed at once that the Americans were in the position of captive kings, servitors to their Lord High Emperor, and had come merely to grace a triumph of their great sovereign. The name of Townsend Harris is now almost forgotten, but his policy in Japan left strong marks on the progress of that country. The interesting exposure of Harris's activities may surprise the general reader even more than the fact, emphasised by Mr. Dennett, that Commodore Perry's policy did very much to break up the feudal system in Japan.

The episode of our representative in 1872 concerning Mr. Le Gendre, Consul at Amoy, is told very amusingly in "First Steps in Japanese Expansion," and here we find some gleams thrown on the interesting condition of the Island of Formosa and of the Korean Nation at this time. But, although De Long, our representative at Tokio, had been recalled for his indiscretion in the incident of Le Gendre, he had made one thing plain—that Japan held the key by which to unlock the East. It became evident to America that the country of the chrysanthemum was becoming the first nation of Eastern Asia. The point of view of General Grant confirmed this. After 1879 we became—one may almost say—ardently friendly to the Japanese. Mr. Dennett says that "Grant's visit to the East may be reckoned as a very important date in the history of American policy in Japan."

For a time it was almost a fashion to assume that the United States had basely deserted Korea in her struggle for her liberty, and that she had been actually sold to Japan by the Administration of Mr. Roosevelt for diplomatic reasons. There is a party in Korea which is still obstinately convinced of this. It is one of the questions which caused the announcement of Mr. Dennett's book to be looked on with unusual interest. There is no trace here that our Government was ever so rash as to make promises to Korea that her autonomy should be made secure.

The only reason that the Koreans—at least those of them who had been brought closely in contact with Americans—could give for their dissatisfaction is that it was the duty of the great United States to protect the small nations. How this could be done without plunging us into foreign entanglements and nullifying the advantage of the open door, for which our country had stood with unusual unselfishness, nobody has yet explained.

The relations of Korea and Japan depended very largely on the exportation of foodstuffs from the peninsula, and the destruction of Chinese prestige in Korea was largely owing to the question of rice and of beancake! If a remote beginning of the war of 1914 was due to the Austrian prohibition of the exportation of Serbian hogs, the beginning of the Korea contempt and dislike for Japan was partly occasioned by a quarrel over the humble bean!

It would require a meticulous expert to discover flaws in Mr. Dennett's presentiment of the circumstances and the evolution of the circumstances of our relations with the Far East. It is sufficient to say that there is no point in those relations, down to the present time, that he does not make plain; and it is with a glow of satisfaction that one discovers that, in the main our policy, in spite of certain diplomatic compromises, is greatly to the credit of American honesty as expressed by prudent diplomacy.

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Isis Theater

Considerable interest is attached to the showing at the Isis Theater on Thursday of "The Kentucky Derby," a big Universal-Jewel picture with an all-star cast. Most of it was filmed in the Kentucky Blue Grass region.

Reginald Denny, "The Leather Pusher," a featured player for Universal in many specials, portrays the chief masculine role. Carrying out the romantic interest is Lillian Rich in the opposite feminine role.

The story of "The Kentucky Derby," adapted from an old stage thriller of Charles T. Dazey's "The Suburban," pictures the mint julep aristocracy of Kentucky, its race-mad spirit at the derby time, the "Shanghaiing" process and the adventures of castaways on a desert island off the coast of China.

"The Kentucky Derby" is said to be a picture of genuine interest, King Baggot, former screen idol, directed it. His greatest previous success was "Human Hearts."

St. Mary's Alumnae Meet Next Friday

St. Mary's Alumnae Association will have a social gathering on Friday, April 6 at 6 p.m. at the Van Wong Doo Club, 85 Nanking Road. Miss C. A. Fullerton, principal of St. Many's, and Miss Helen Thoburn, of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A., will be speakers. Misses B. T. Kyoong, W. K. Wong and T. K. Pen are to prepare a list of whimsical questions to be answered by the alumnae and a program of games will be under the supervision of Miss Z. K. Woo. Miss F. T. Wong will preside at the meeting and a Chinese dinner will be served at the slight expense of eighty cents, small money, per person. Those wishing to attend should send their names before April 3 to Miss T. K. Pen, Y.W.C.A., 11A Quinsan Road. The husbands or fiances of alumnae will be welcome to the affair.

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Signor Mussolini Compares Fascism With Bolshevism

Rome, by mail.—Benito Mussolini, who a year ago founded a monthly magazine called Gerarchia, in order to ventilate the aims of Fascismo in the country, has now contributed an important article to the January number of that review, which is the more important as it not only outlines clearly the program of the Fascist Government but it makes a comparison between the Fascist and the Bolshevist revolutions. The article, which is entitled "The Second Phase," deals briefly with the events which brought Fascismo to power. He says:

The Fascist revolution has already entered its second phase. In the first phase new forces took the place of the old, in the control of the state machine. Such a change had become inevitable and involved sudden and violent action. It is felt everywhere that the time of Giolitti, Nitti, Bonomi, Salandra and Orlando as well as of other minor parliamentary "gods" is ended. In October and November of last year there had been a gigantic liquidation of men, methods and doctrines. All this belongs to an irrevocable age. One does not play any longer with the old cards. They have been useful, but today no one would venture to take them up again. New men are therefore needed at the helm. But that change of men is not enough, for an experience of two months has been sufficient to convince me that the machine is worn out. There is an enormous amount of work in arrears.

The men who had the responsibility of givernment, creatures and victims at the same time of the changeable parliamentary situations—in a game which had become as rapid as the cinema—had neither will nor time to govern. Theirs was not a government, but a passage. They did not solve the problems, but simply put them off. They never assumed direct and personal responsibilities, but preferred to enlarge the problems and leave their solution to numberless people. The bureaucracy, instead of being executrix became mistress, inasmuch as it alone represented an idea of stability amid the continuous change.

A policy must have a period of time in which to elaborate itself, to be carried through, and formally to establish itself. The ministers of the old regime had not such time. They neglected the machine of state because they were never sure of arriving at their goal. In the face of this situation there were two methods to choose from: the Russian and the Latin revolutions. The former has forced itself on the state machine and broken it into a thousand fragments. The pendulum has been flung to the other extremity. This is a mistake. Now the pendulum goes back.

On the other hand, the Fascist revolution does not demolish entirely and all at once so delicate and complicated a machinery as the administration of a great state. It proceeds by degrees, step by step. Thus it happens that while Moscow returns to, Rome goes regularly forward from, the starting point. The Fascist revolution may well take for its motto "Nulla die sine linea." This sure and logical process frightens more than any other the adversaries of the Fascist revolution. There is wanting the possibility of speculation about the "exaggerations" of the new regime. Moscow gives the idea of a terrible forward leap resulting in a broken neck. Rome gives the idea of a march of legions in square.

There is no doubt that the second phase of our revolution is extraordinarily difficult and important. This second phase will decide the fate of the revolution. The line to be followed is between those who are afraid of innovations and those who complain that we are going too slowly. We are between the forebodings of the old and the impatience of the young. The second phase is bound to harmonise whatever is sacred and strong in our future.

Ningpo Students Hold Big Protest Meeting Also

(China Press Correspondence)

Ningpo, March 25.—More than 2,000 students representing ten leading schools in Ningpo held a mass meeting for the abrogation of Twenty-one Demands and restitution of Dairen and Port Arthur to China from Japan at Siao-chiao-chang, this morning. Mr. Ching Tsen-chang, publisher of the Sze-sez Kung Pao, presiding over the meeting.

Ten patriotic speeches arousing the attention of the Ningpo public to the necessity of abrogating the Twenty-one Demands and restitution of Port Arthur and Dairen were made by Dr. Liu Chen-en, of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai, and who is now helping conduct the financial drive in the local Y.M.C.A.; by Mr. Wang Sze-chen, of the Ningpo Technical School; by Mr. Li Kwun-ching, of the local chamber of commerce; by Mr. Chen Chi-peh, reporter of the Ningpo Daily News; and by six others representing various bodies in the treaty port.

After the speeches, the audience decided to send today telegrams to the President Li Yuen-hung, Premier Chang Sheo-cheng, Minister of foreign affairs, the Parliament, and the press at Shanghai. The gist of the contents of the telegrams was that there was a mass meeting representing students and merchants in Ningpo; that the people of Ningpo would never recognise the twenty-one demands and that it is necessary for the whole nation to restitute the Port Arthur and Dairen.

The students had a parade procession starting from the Siao-chiao-chang, crossing the River Boat Bridge. The procession dismissed when it reached the Bund. Mr. Chen Pao-shan, manager of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company in Ningpo, was very generous in financing the telegram charge and other incidentals connected with the mass meeting.

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   Andante doloroso
   Allegro molto
   (b) Prelude & Allegro G. Pugnani
2. Sonata in G-minor .....Bach
   (For violin alone)
   Adagio—Fugue
   Siciliano—Presto
3. (a) Andantino ..Padre Martini
   (b) Chanson Louis XIII et Pavane .....L. Couperin
   (c) Ballet Music from "Rosamunde" .... Schubert
   (d) Hymn to the San from Con d'Or ....Rimsky Korsakoff
   Transcribed by Kreisler
   (e) Caprice Viennois Kreisler
   (f) Tambourin Chinois

Second Program

1. Sonata, E.-major .....Bach
   Prelude
   Gavotte
   Minuet—1 and 2
   Gigue
2. Concerto No. 1 B-minor .....Max Bruch
   Prelude
   Allegro moderato
   Adagio
   Allegro energico
3. (a) La Precieuse .....Lois Couperin-Kreisler
   (b) Variations ..Tartini-Kroisler
   (c) Rondo, D-major ....Schubert (Arr. by Carl Friedberg)
   (d) Indian Lament ..Dvorak-Kreisler
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ISIS THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, April 5th
Another Great Picture

The Classic of the Screen. A Racing Drama by King Baggot, who made "Human Hearts"—with a cast as great—an old stage play of ten years' success—the beauty of old Kentucky—and a breadth of locale and action that is thrilling—this is *"The Kentucky Derby"*

"I've followed you around the world—and now I've got you!"

A thrilling story of adventure on land and sea, filled with appealing romance, big moments and breath-taking situations, as the son of the proudest families in Kentucky gamely battles against a crushing fate to save the honor of his family and regain the high position wrested from him by treachery.

You'll never forgive yourself if you miss it!

Carl Laemmle presents the Melodramatic Triumph
From the famous stage play 'the Suburban' by Chas. T. Dazey

The Kentucky Derby

Starring
REGINALD DENNY

The famous hero of "THE LEATHER PUSHERS" series

Directed by
KING BAGGOT

UNIVERSAL—JEWEL PRODUCTION
Admission Prices: Box Seat $1, Dress Circle 60 cts., Stall 40 cts.

The Theatre of Courtesy Comfort Refinement

CARLTON THEATRE

The Theatre of Exclusive Elevating Photo Plays

4 NIGHTS at 9.15 p.m. — SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY — 2 MATINEES Sun., Mon., 3 p.m.

MATINEE TODAY

Booth Tarkington himself said Freckles Barry was Penrod to the final Freckle!

That's all—but that's more'n enough!

It's Great!

MARSHALL NEILAN

Presents

"PENROD"

with

FRECKLES BARRY

Not monkey-glands but monkey-tricks will make the old world young!

All of Penrod, all in one great feature, for all the world.

8 REELS — A BIG FIRST NATIONAL SUPER FEATURE. BOOK SEATS EARLY — 8 REELS

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION!
—— SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT ——

ONE WEEK ONLY!

HARRY TRIXIE

LEEDS & LE MAR

In their extremely funny Vaudeville Skit

"TID-BITS"

Introducing—singing, dancing, clever comedy and a boxing stunt that is a scream.

Leeds and Le Mar have played all the leading vaudeville theatres in Ameria and Europe, also starred in many successful muscial comedies including two seasons with the New York Winter Garden Show.

BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 10 to 10 — Entire Balcony Reserved for Matinees Prices $1.00 and 60 cts. — PHONE WEST 3641

In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

March 21, 1923, Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; testimony take of Mrs. Kitty Ren, Mrs. B. Stewart, C. J. Breen, Mrs. Sheldon Tolles, S. D. Ren, Kitty Clement, Gudrun Hartman, Mrs. D'Aquino, Dr. J. Petit, Mrs. T. K. Woo, C. Harrison, E. W. Miller and E. Pozniakoff.

March 22, 1923, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of H. Schloten, Dr. Felger, E. W. Miller Dr. Reiss, Dr. Dunne, Mrs. Landau, Mrs. T. K. Woo, Mrs. Kitty Ren.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward and Co.; on motion for new trial, submitted.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tao Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams and Wigmore; on motion to amend complaint.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; on motion to set.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2061, Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention v. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Inc.; on motion to set.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2063, Nellie A. Pierce, executrix, v. Eisler, Reeves nd Murphy, Inc.; on motion to set.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart Crane, Inc.; on motion for receiver to furnish data; submitted.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2095, Olivier and Co. v. The Kearny Co. et al., motion for judgment by default.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

March 23, 1923, Cause No. 2122, In re the alleged insanity of J. H. Heaton; testimony taken of Dr. Dunn, F. H. Kreis, J. H. Heaton and M. F. Hills.

March 24, 1923, Cause No. 2128, U. S. v. E. H. Himrod; plea of guilty.

March 24, 1923, Cause No. 2129, U. S. v. P. A. Sargeant; plea of guilty.

March 24, 1923, Cause No. 2125, U. S. v. V. S. Elliott; preliminary hearing waived.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

March 21, 1923, Cause No. 1806, In re Lillian G. Crawford's Estate; order closing administration.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 1988, Ida Trautvach v. Chas. A. King; order of dismissal.

March 23, 1923, Cause No. 2058, Shun Kee and Co. v. M. E. Church South Mission et al.; order of dismissal.

March 23, 1923, Cause No. 2059, W. Z. Zee and Son v. M. E. Church South Mission et al.; order of dismissal.

March 23, 1923, Cause No. 1941, L. K. Kentwell v. The China Press Inc. judgment allowing plaintiff costs.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1685, Fitzpatrick v. Le Munyon; order of dismissal.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tao Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams and Wigmore; order for plaintiff to amend complaint.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

March 23, 1923, Cause No. 2122, In re the alleged insanity of J. H. Heaton; verdict of insanity.

March 24, 1923, Cause No. 2128, U. S. v. E. H. Himrod; defendant warned and dismissed.

March 24, 1923, Cause No. 2129, U. S. v. P. A. Sargeant; defendant warned and dismissed.

March 24, 1923, Cause No. 2125, U. S. v. V. S. Elliott; defendant bound over for trial before the U. S. Court for China.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

April 2, 1923, 3 p.m., Cause No. 2015, Thatcher v. Thatcher.

April 3, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1852, Ping Kee v. Firemen's Insurance Co.

April 4, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1927, Chang Ming Land v. L. D. Kearny.

April 10, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2061, Foreign Mission Board v. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy Inc.

April 10, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2063, Pierce v. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Inc.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

March 21, 1923, Corpn. No. 113, Fitzsimmons and Co. Inc.; annual statement.

March 21, 1923, Cause No. 1484, In re Esther H. Butler's will; affidavit.

March 21, 1923, Cause No. 1806, In re Lillian G. Crawford's estate; affidavit of publication; petition for closing estate.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 2128, U. S. v. Himrod; complaint.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 2129, U. S. v. Sargeant; complaint.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 2083, In re Adeline Hoffman's estate; affidavit of publication.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 2130, Hall and Holtz, Ltd. v. Stewart; petition; summons issued.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Bank et al.; plaintiff's exception.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 1517, Van Corbeck v. Grand Hotel Kalee, Ltd.; withdrawal of appeal.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 2131, "British Mode" v. Heen; complaint; summons issued.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 609, In re George A. Derby's estate; bond of administrator de bonis non.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 1544, Fischer v. Stone; plaintiff's opening brief.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; demurrer; motion for leave to amend complaint; notice of motion; replication to first defendant's answer.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; notice of motion.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 2061, Foreign Mission Board, etc. v. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Inc.; motion to set.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 2063, Nellie A. Pierce, executrix v. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Inc.; motion to set.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 2060, Hugo Stinnes (China) Co. v. P. E. Andrews; praecipe for writ of execution.

March 22, 1923, Cause No. 2127, Scott v. Noble; marshal's return of summons.

March 23, 1923, Cause No. 2132, M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; petition; summons issued.

March 23, 1923, Cause No. 2067, Adams v. Adams; appearance of counsel for defendant.

March 23, 1923, Cause No. 2058, Shun-Kee and Co. v. M. E. Church South Mission et al.; stipulation.

March 23, 1923, Cause No. 2059, W. Z. Zee and Sons v. M. E. Church South Mission et al.; stipulation.

March 23, 1923, Cause No. 1686, In re receivership of Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; notice.

March 23, 1923, Cause No. 2095, Olivier and Co. v. The Kearny Co. et al.; affidavit; motion; notice.

March 24, 1923, Cause No. 2091, F. Richmond v. Dodge Seymour and Co., Hudford Motors; defendant's brief.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1685, Fitzpatrick v. Le Munyon; petition.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2060, Hugo Stinnes (China) Co. v. P. E. Andrews; writ of execution issued.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import and Export Co.; praecipe for writ of execution; writ of execution issued.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2134, The Auto Palace Co. v. Honigsberg and Co.; petition; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1686, In re receivership of Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; stipulation.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2133, In re Paul S. Reinsch's estate; inventory; list of creditors; petition.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co. Inc.; petition; summons issued.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2131, "British Mode" v. Heen; marshal's return of summons.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2103, Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1862, Percy R. Moore v. Jay Elmont et al.; marshal's return of writ of execution.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1826, Leonard V. Lang v. Wilkins Bros. and Co. Inc.; marshal's return of writ of execution.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 1430, Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. v. E. Beeks; marshil's return of writ of execution.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2082, U. S. v. Max Mandel; marshal's return of final commitment.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2109, U. S. v. Thomas Mackay; marshal's return of final commitment.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2110, U. S. v. Ernest Resents; marshal's return of final commitment.

March 26, 1923, Cause No. 2130, Hall and Holtz, Ltd. v. Stewart; marshal's return of summons.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

The following marriage notices are posted up at the British Consulate-General:

Edwin Vivian Fetherstonhaugh, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, to Eleanor Dorothy Johnstone, of 78 Yangtzepoo Road.

Thomas Norman Manners, acting commissioner of Posts, at Changsha, to Nell May McFadyean of Penzance, Cornwall.

William Primrose McAllan, mariner, Indo-China S. N. Company, to Mary Anne Noble, of 50 Dent Road.

William Thomas Manley, travelling auditor, 2, Peitaiho Lane to Frances Blanche Mader, 63 Dixwell Road.

Alexander Coghill, engineer, Holt's Wharf, to Jane Croasdell, nurse at the Isolation Hospital.

George Alex. Frinis Wemyss, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to Millicent Aurelia O'Brien-Butler, of Hankow.

Francis John Mothershead, United Petroleum Company, to Imgrid Noss, of 3 Thorburn Road.

Robert Haseiden Mitchell, rate collector, to Ellen Edith Noble, of 50, Dent Road.

Walter James Brown, of Rue Corneille, to Muriel Jane Pote-Hunt, 697 Rue Ratard.

Frank Holroyd, mechanical engineer, Chingwangtao, to Ethel Lena Sindles, 20 Museum Road.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Showing on Sun. and Mon., April 1st and 2nd

At 9.15 p.m.

HOUDINI

See-Houdini escape from a nailed-up box forty fathoms under water—release a girl from a safe that is locked and sunk in the sea—his hand-to-hand encounter with a pirate diver under the waves—at grips with a—giant savage, plunged from a high cliff into the ocean.

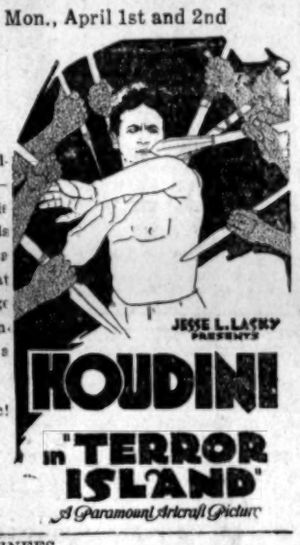
Sensation after sensation. Not a dull second.

Stupendous! Titanic!

Astounding!

ADMISSION $1.50 and $1.00

COUPONS ACCEPTED



MATINEES
Today at 3.15 p.m.
"THE BARBARIAN" and "NAN of the NORTH" Ep. 9th and 10th

On MONDAY, April 2nd at 3.15 p.m.
"TERROR ISLAND" in 7 REELS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Sun. & Mon., April 1st & 2nd

At 9.15 p.m.

THOS. H. INCE

Presents

DOROTHY DALTON

in

DOROTHY DALTON

"OTHER MEN'S WIVES"

Her fascinating beauty her dazzling gowns, luxurious surroundings, but utter lack of money, not even enough to pay for the simplest necessities made the life of Cynthia Brooks..... (DOROTHY DALTON) most deplorable. Her troubles as a society parasite and how she finally rises above her former life make an absorbing story.

A drama of love and intrigue in which this captivating star excels all of her previous triumphs.

ELABORATE PRODUCTION
LUXURIOUS DETAILS.

MATINEES
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"CONCEIT" and "BRIDE 13" Episodes 9th & 10th

On Monday, April 2nd at 3.15 p.m.
"OTHER MEN'S WIVES" and "BRIDE 13" Episodes 9th & 10th

The New HOTEL, WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

Situated on the North side of the West Lake, and having a southern aspect, with most beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.

The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets,

ROOF-GARDEN, BILLIARD ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE

Rates: Including Meals $5.50 to 12 per person (with bath) special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.

RESERVATION BY LETTER OR BY TELEGRAM
Tel. Add. "NEWHOTEL"
HANGCHOW
S. K. TUNG, MANAGER

APOLLO

COMMENCING

TO-DAY—SUNDAY AT 5.30 p.m.

HAROLD LLOYD

in

Dr. Jack

Five Reels Of Laughter

TWO SHOWS DAILY
AT 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
THE WHOLE WEEK

ADMISSION
AT 5.30 p.m. cts. 70 and $1.20
AT 9.15 p.m. $1.00 and $2.00

Here is your "Fountain of Youth." Here is Joy, Laughter and Inspiration.

Here is Lloyd's Masterpiece of Mirth that turns old wrinkles into new smiles, puts electricity in your funny bone and spreads health and happiness.

Here is a Sure Cure for any Ailment that is Due to Mental Depression, Despondency or "The Dumps"

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

Pathépicture
TRADE MARK

MATINEES

TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

Monroe Salisbury

In the great romantic drama

"THE MAN IN THE MOONLIGHT"

MONDAY at 3 p.m.

The "Dandy" of the Screen

H. B. Warner

in

"UNCHARTED CHANNELS"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain** Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday April 2, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain will leave on Monday, April 2, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain** Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, April 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

CHUNGKING via ICHANG.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. FUHWO, 500 Tons, Captain Williamson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf about Wednesday, April 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, April 5, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 6, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, April 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG DIRECT.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. ARIZONA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. D. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on April 1, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo Steamer HAVRE MARU, 15,000 Tons, Captain Y. Saito, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on April 3 at ——— For Freight apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C 4234.

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, April 3, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEI-CHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, April 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

MANILA DIRECT.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer MANILA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. Y. Somekawa, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on April 5, at ———. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. HSINMING, Capt. Wallace, will leave on Monday, April 2, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

NEW YORK via PANAMA CALLING AT JAPAN AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer HAWANA MARU, 15,000 Tons, Captain M. Sekijo, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on April 4, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSOKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Changsha left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow on yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow on yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai next Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

Tre I-C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Dairen and Chefoo next Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin and Dairen on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao this morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kungping left Newchwang for Dairen and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Patriot (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Wugo Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Gambada left Calcutta on Sunday morning, March 18, and is due in Shanghai via Rangoon, Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong on April 12.

The B.I. s.s. Goalpara left Rangoon on Wednesday evening, March 21 and is due in Shanghai about April 8.

The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia was expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Nyanza left London at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, March 15, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 25.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon left Marseilles on March 9 with mail and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 13.

The Cook's tourist ship Sam-Suez, will arrive in Shanghai on the morning of April 9.

The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia was due to leave London on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 9.

The N.D.L. s.s. Werra left Medan on Sunday, March 25 and is due in Shanghai on April 6.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar, from London on March 2, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai this afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos left Shanghai on Friday and is due in Marseilles on May 5.

The P. and O. s.s. Dongola left Shanghai yesterday and is due at Marseilles on May 5 and in London on May 14.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, with the French mail of February 23, left Hongkong on Thursday evening is due in Shanghai this morning. The liner will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf about 10 o'clock.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jessup is due in Shanghai from Portland, Ore., on Tuesday and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on April 7.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar is due to leave Vancouver for the Orient on Thursday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson was due to leave Seattle on Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on April 13.

The S. and B. s.s. West Chopaka arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles via ports yesterday and will leave for Hongkong, Philippines and Singapore on Wednesday.

The S. and B. s.s. West Faralon is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on April 21 and will sail for Southern ports on the 23rd.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on April 25.

The C.G.M.M. s.s. Canadian Winner, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on Thursday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia, from Vancouver on March 22, is due at Yokohama tomorrow and in Shanghai next Saturday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson is due in Shanghai from Seattle and Japan ports this morning and will dock at the China Merchants Central Wharf about 11 o'clock. The vessel will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning and brings 957 bags of mail and 3,000 tons of cargo for Shanghai.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland which docked at the China Merchants Central Wharf yesterday afternoon, will sail for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu at 9 o'clock this morning.

Passengers Arrived

Per N. S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McLachlen.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Messrs. W. J. Calder, A. B. Squires, R. M. Dewelle, R. A. Bell, F. E. Beckstin, C. Gimble, Mrs. J. Palmer, Misses E. G. Palmer, Misses E. G. Palmer, McCulloch.

Per C.M. s.s. Taishun from Foochow: Mr. H. K. Frost.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru from San Francisco and ports: Mrs. S. and Miss H. Kinno, Mr. F. Rudloff, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tsurutani, Messrs. D. E. Weidemann, P. Wilhelm; through for Hongkong: Messrs. W. V. Curtis, G. F. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. and Miss M. Oschwald.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Millin.

Per I-C. s.s. Kuwto from Hankow: Messrs. A. Lello, Kilby, Eng. Comdr. H. L. Harvey, Capt. R. H. Mulley, one Naval officer and two Haval ratings; from Tungchow: Mr. Turner.

Per P.M. s.s. President Cleveland from Manila and Hongkong: Messrs. W. W. Achuck, J. W. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bowman, Messrs. C. Y. and C. K. Chen, Chong Yue, Mrs. V. A. Burke, Mr. Wm. R. Chittick, Mrs. Chung Chu, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Campbell, Mr. L. Everett, Mr. L. K. Elmhurst, Miss I. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Fuller, Mrs. J. E. Foster, Mr. R. Grimshaw, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Goldring, Dr. J. B. Grant, Miss F. O. Ginn, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Gamewell, Miss A. M. Biblom, Messrs. F. Gouled, Ho Chu, Mrs. B. M. Hoffman, Messrs. K. S. Hu, J. S. Harris, Mrs. E. D. Heron, Messrs. E. A. Heron, A. R. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jones, Messrs. H. S. Janes, T. G. Harrison, Mrs. O. Kendall, Messrs. E. M. and K. S. Lin, Mrs. G. Z. Lee, Messrs. Loy Chang, C. Lechner, Peter Loong, Mrs. Mok Hon-sang, Mrs. F. G. Morgan, Mr. A-C. Mack, Mrs. M. Olsen, Miss L. Olufs, Mrs. O. M. Palencia, Mrs. E. R. Rowland, Misses M. H. Howse, A. Jones, Col. and Mrs. E. A. Simmons, Misses A. and D. Simmons, Messrs. J. H. Smith, Geo, F. Schield, Mrs. P. Selby, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Shearer, Master A. M. Shearer Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Starkey, Mrs. J. Tetam, Messrs. M. G. Tewksbury, Y. L. Tang, F. H. De Vinney, E. Zeitlyn, Mrs. W. N. Vernon, Mrs. Edw. Zohrlaut; through for San Francisco: Mrs. G. Anderson, Mr. J. J. Abbott, Mrs. Bak Hom, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Borie and son, Mrs. G. O. Blaisdell, Misses H. and G. W. Blaidell, Mrs. B. S. and Miss J. O. Baigrie, Messrs. A. H. Biss, J. Cunningham, Mrs. W. B. Carp, Miss E. Carp, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Darnton, Messrs. P. C. and R. E. Darnton, G.T. Herman, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Higgins, Miss M. Higgins, Mrs. W. N. Hannigan, Mrs. M. Jonson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lowe and son, Misses L. and G. Lowe, Mrs. E. La Mountain, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Miller Mills, Mr. A. J. MacMillan, Mr. Wm. A. McVean, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Noble, and two sons, Mr. C. C. Reese, Mrs. H. L. Richards and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Smith, Miss A. G. Sloane, Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Stinson, Lieut. N. W. H. Weekes. Mr. W. T. Wilson; for Honolulu: Mr. R. E. Nebelung; for Yokohama: Mrs. G. G. Baker; for Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crawshaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rose.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the J.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru, for Hongokng will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the P. & O. s.s. Dongola, for London will leave the Customs Jetty at 9:30 a.m.

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S.S. "NANKING" ..... May 28

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... May 15
S.S. "NILE" ..... June 17

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"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	April 7	April 23
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Apr. 19	May 5
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"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	April 15
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	April 27
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 9

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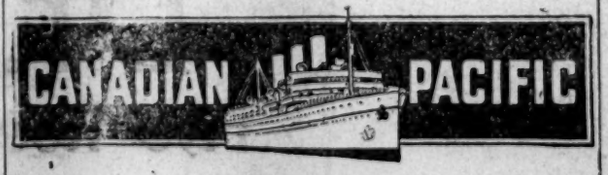

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Canada	Apr. 9	Apr. 23	E/Canada	July 30	Aug. 13
E/Russia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27
E/Australia	May 7	May 23	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
E/Asia	May 19	June 4	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Canada	June 4	June 18	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Russia	June 16	July 2	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
E/Australia	July 2	July 18	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 7
E/Asia	July 14	July 30			

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		Empress of Russia	June 1

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S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Apr. 28
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	May 12
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	May 26
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	June 9

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Mar. 30
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Apr. 13
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Apr. 27
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	May 11
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	May 25

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST FARALON" Apr. 23

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Shinyo Maru, via Nagasak	April 7
Siberia Maru, via Dairen	April 18
Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	May 1
Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki	May 28

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

South China Sailings s.s. "Siberia Maru" for Hongkong direct leaves Shanghai 30th, inst. For Freight and Passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 71 Szechuen Road.

Taiyo Maru, direct	April 14
Tenyo Maru, direct	May 9
Korea Maru	May 23

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71 Szechuen Road.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE

Fushimi Maru .....Apr. 7 *Tajima Maru End of Apr.
Mishima Maru .....Apr. 21 *Cargo only
*Toyohashi Maru .....Apr. 26

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER

Yokohama Maru .....April 9

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA

*Taketoyo Maru .....Apr. 21

*Cargo only

FOR JAPAN

Hakozaki Maru .....Apr. 2 Nagasaki Maru .....Apr. 6
Shanghai Maru .....Apr. 3 Nikko Maru .....Apr. 7
Yawata Maru .....Apr. 4 *Cargo only
*Rokko Maru .....Apr. 6

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

Kaga Maru .....Apr. 19

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong

Yoshino Maru .....Apr. 18

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban and Cape Town From Kobe

Kawachi Maru Mid of May

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Local Freight Dept. 11. 12. 13
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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
ARMAND BEHIC			14th April
PAUL LECAT	23rd February	3rd April	28th April
ANDRE LEBON	9th March	15th April	12th May
AMBOISE	23rd March	29th April	26th May
CORDILLERE	6th April	13th May	9th June
ANGERS	20th April	27th May	23rd June

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From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... April 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... April 5
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... April 6

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... April 7
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... April 12

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.

S.S. "PARIS MARU" ..... March 31

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama

S.S. "HAVANA MARU" ..... April 4

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, and Vancouver.

S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..(Via Dairen) ....April 11
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..(Direct to Kobe) ..April 23
(Passenger can be accommodated).

FOR HONGKONG

S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ...(Direct) ..... April. 1
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ....(Direct) ..... April 2
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... April 3
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ....(Via Manila) ....April 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. TIENTSIN AND DAIREN

S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" (Via Tsingtao) ..March 31

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.

S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... April 14

FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN

S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... April 1

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Mar. 30 H. Ningahao from Ningpo
Mar. 30 Hsin Peking from Ningpo
Mar. 30 Kibi M. from Japan
Mar. 30 Siberia M. from S. F.
Mar. 30 Weishun from Dairen
Mar. 30 Tongiee from Dairen
Mar. 30 Pingwo from Hankow
Mar. 30 Whangpu from Hankow
Mar. 30 Kiangshun from Hankow
Mar. 30 Yohyang M. from Hankow
Mar. 30 Taishun from Foochow
Mar. 30 Luchow from Hongkong
Mar. 30 Lyons M. from Japan
Mar. 30 Hsinming from Tientsin
Mar. 30 Yungshin from Ningpo
Mar. 31 H. Kiangtien from Ningpo
Mar. 31 Palembang from S'pore
Mar. 31 Peikong from Dairen
Mar. 31 Amazon M. from Europe
Mar. 31 Taitsu M. from Japan
Mar. 31 Banyei M. from Dairen
Mar. 31 Tohkoh M. from H'kong
Mar. 31 Haean from Foochow
Mar. 31 Kaho from Amoy
Mar. 31 Kutwo from Hankow
Mar. 31Tatung from Hankow
Mar. 31 Tachi M. from Hankow
Mar. 31 Kohoku M. from Foochow
Mar. 31 Arizona M. from America
Mar. 31 Shawhsing from Dairen
Mar. 31 Hakozaki M. from E'rope
Mar. 31 P. Cleveland from H'kong
Mar. 31 Paris M. from Japan
Mar. 31 Tokei M. from .....
Mar. 31 Fr. Cr. Victor Hugo from Cruise
Mar. 31 F. Cr. Jules Michelet from Cruise
Mar. 31 Feiching from Wenchow
Mar. 31 Fukwang from Hankow
Mar. 31 W. Chopaka from S. F.

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	NANKIN KARMALA KASHGAR "NYANZA"	Apr. 14 April 28 May 12 May 26
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	April 25
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TANDA JANUS	April 3 April 8
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ARAFURA ST. ALBANS EASTERN	April 7 May 5 June 2

* P. & O. and E.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
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Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
O D W	Feb. 11	Rainy	Fr. Gun-boat
I C	——	Calabria	Ital. Cruiser
Mc.W.	——	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
F N B	Mar. 31	J. Michelet	Fr. Cruiser
McW.	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
I C	Mar. 12	Sch. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
	Mar. 15	Scarab	Br. Gunboat
J. N. B.	Mar. 11	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser
B N B	Mar. 31	V. Hugo	Fr. Cruiser

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Apr.	1	9.00*	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	2	—	Vancouver	Philoctetes	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4	—	New York	Havana Maru	Jan. O.S.K.
Apr.	7	—	Portland, Ore.	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr.	7	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jan. T.K.K.
Apr.	7	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr.	9	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Apr.	9	—	Seatle	Yokohama M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	9	—	Portland, Ore.	West Coyote	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr.	10	—	New York, Boston	Archer	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr.	10	—	Nw York via Suez	Ixion	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	10	—	Vancouver	Can. Winner	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	11	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr.	12	—	Pirtland, Ore.	West Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr.	14	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr.	18	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Apr.	19	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr.	20	—	New York via Suez	Karonga	Br. B & S
Apr.	20	—	New York via Suez	Diana Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr.	21	—	New York	Taketoyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr.	21	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Apr.	21	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am. China Mail
Apr.	23	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr.	28	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May	1	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
May	1	—	San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
May	4	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May	7	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
May	13	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
May	19	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
May	20	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
May	26	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May	28	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
May	28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June	9	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr.	1	—	Kobe	Amazon Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr.	2	—	Kobe	Hakozaki M.	Jan. N. Y. K.
Apr.	3	—	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	4	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr	6	—	Kobe	Rokko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	6	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	7	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko M.	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Apr.	1	—	London, Rotterdam	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	2	—	Hamburg, etc.	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4	—	Hamburg	Deucalion	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4	—	Singapore, etc.	West Chopaka	Am. S. & B.
Apr.	6	—	Hamburg, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
Apr.	7	—	London	Fushimi Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Apr.	8	....	Singapore	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr.	11	—	Hamburg, etc.	Matsumoto M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr.	11	—	Hamburg, etc.	Lycaon	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	14	—	London	†Nankin	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr.	14	—	Marseilles	†Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr.	15	—	Hamburg, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	17	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenade	Br. G.L.E.A.
Apr.	18	—	Liverpool, etc.	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Apr.	23	—	Singapore, etc.	W. Faralon	Am. S. & B.
Apr.	25	—	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr.	26	—	Rotterdam	Banka	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Apr.	26	—	Hamburg, etc.	Toyomashi M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Teucer	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	28	—	London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co
Apr.	28	—	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	2	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
May	4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenariffe	Br. G.L.E.A.
May	4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenariffe	Br. G.L.E.A.
May	9	—	Hamburg, etc.	Perseus	Br. B. & S.
May	12	—	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	12	—	London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
May	15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Meriones	Br. B & S
May	16	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Glaucus	Br. B. & S.
May	18	—	Rotterdam	Oostkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co
May	23	—	Hamburg, etc.	Neleus	Br. B & S
May	26	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	26	—	London, etc.	†Nyanza	Br. M. M. & Co
May	27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
May	30	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Automedon	Br. B. & S.
June	6	—	Antwerp, etc.	Eumaeus	Br. B. & S.
June	9	—	Maresilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
June	13	—	Hamburg, etc.	Adrastus	Br. B. & S.
June	15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S.
June	20	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
June	23	—	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M. M. Cie

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FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Apr.	7	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr.	18	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Yoshino M	Br. M.M. & Co.
May	5	—	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	[illegible]
June	2	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr.	1	—	Hongkong	Arizona Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr.	2	—	Hongkong	Havre Maru	Jan. O. S. K.
Apr.	2	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningpao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	2	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	3	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	3	5.30	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	3	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	3	—	Hongkong, Manila	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr.	3	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	3	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr.	3	—	Wenchow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	3	8.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	4	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tungshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	4	1.00	Hongkong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tungshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	5	—	Manila, Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr.	5	2.00	A, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	6	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
Apr.	7	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Jessup	Am. Lumber Co
Apr.	7	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	12	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr.	13	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr.	14	—	Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Apr.	15	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr.	19	—	Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Apr.	27	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr.	27	—	Hongkong	Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr.	1	noon	Dairen, C'foo, T'tsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	2	noon	Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	3	—	Dairen	Kohoku M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr.	3	11.30*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Apr.	3	3.00	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4	noon	Newchwang, D'ren	Kwangse	Br. B & S
Apr.	5	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	9	—	Taku, Dairen	W. Coyote	Am. Lumber Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr.	1	11.00*	Pukow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4	D.L.	Ichang, Chungking	Fuhwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	4	D.L.	Hankow,	Changsha	Br. B & S
Apr.	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B & S
Apr.	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B & S
Apr.	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * A.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Apr. 4	——	P. McKinley	Seattle	Apr. 23
Apr. 9	——	E. of Canada	Vancouver	Apr. 23

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	9 p.m.	Paris Maru	Marseilles	——
Apr. 14	——	Nankin	Marseilles	May 20
Apr. 14	——	A. Behic	Marseilles	May 20

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Dalny, C'foo, T'tsin	Today	10.30 a.m.	Chusan
Vladivostok & Siberia	Apr. 2	5 p.m.	via Train
Tientsin	Apr. 2	9 p.m.	Hsinming
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Apr. 3	1.30 p.m.	Fengtien
Newchwang & Dalny	Apr. 4	10.30 a.m.	Kwangse

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	9 p.m.	Paris Maru
Hongkong & Canton	Apr. 2	9 p.m.	Kwangtah
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Apr. 3	10.30 a.m.	Luchow
Hongkong & Canton	Apr. 4	10.30 a.m.	Szechuen
Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Apr. 5	12.30 p.m.	Sunning

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Apr. 2	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Apr. 2	noon	Hakozaki M.
Germany, ports	Apr. 2	5 p.m.	C. Legein
Japan ports	Apr. 2	7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Apr. 3	7 p.m.	Yawata Maru
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Apr. 3	10 a.m.	P. Jackson

Meteorological Reports

March 30, 1923. SICCAWEI

	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.00
Sun rises today at 5.54	March 27		March 28	
Sun sets today at 18.16	29.88	29.77	29.93	29.99
Barometer (inches)	−0.02	†0.10	†0.10	†0.09
(variation for 24 hrs.	†0.05	†0.07	†0.05	†0.02
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	NNE	ENE	ENE	NE
Wind—direction	16.2	12.4	8.1	9.3
Wind—miles per hour	70°0	53°8	49°8	52°7
Temperature (Fahr.)	72	95	100	98
Humidity %	1	10	10	10
Nebulosity (0 to 10)				
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)				

March 27 24 hrs. Previous average

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT				
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		29.90	−0.03	30.16
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Min. 56°3) (Max. 79°7)	68°0	†1°9	49°5
Rainfall (inches)		69.7	0.00	7.28

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTIONS

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 649 AVENUE FOCH
On Tuesday, 3rd April 1923 at 10 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR & SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND REQUISITES
CONTAINED THEREIN

HALL.—Umbrella stand, Brass mounted flower pot stand, Oil Paintings on crepe de chine, Brass vases, incense burners, Candlesticks, dinner gong, stove, mirror back hat rack, 1 Lady's Bicycle, etc.

DRAWING ROOM.—Axminster Carpet, Brass fender, fire brasses, Brass coal box, Teak mahoganystained writing desk, Chairs, Blackwood stand, Double spring couch, Arm Chairs, Corner settee, Centre table, Music stand, Brasso Electric floor lamp, Porcelain Electric table lamp, Piano stool, Pictures, Water colour, Curtains, Bronze ornaments, Clock, Books, Music, Cloisonne vases, etc.

DINING ROOM.—Axminster carpet, Blue & white vases, serge curtains, Teak bookcase, Teak Sideboard, Celleratte, Extension dining table, Dining Chairs, Oscillating table fan, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Fine Dinner Service, Bohemian & Baccara Cut glass ware, E. P. Ware Crockery, Screen, Rattan Chairs, etc.

STUDY—ORGAN BY ROBINSON,—Brass vases, Carved teak wall cabinet Bookcase, Teak arm chairs, Pictures, Curtains etc.

CONTENTS OF 3 BEDROOMS.—Soochow carpet, Mahoganystained bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Teak mirror back marble top Dressing table, Desk White enamelled Iron single Bedstead, Mantel mirror, White enamelled mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of drawers, White enamelled double Bedstead, Curtains, Teapoys, White wardrobe, Dressing table with 3 mirrors, Pictures, Electric table fan, Linen cupboard, Small Iron Safe, Nickle plated Single Bedstead, hair mattress, Golf Clubs, Houseboat table fan (driving by spirit of wine), Billiard Cues by Burroughes & Watts etc.

NURSERY.—White Iron Single bed, Cupboard, Wardrobe, Curtains, English made Rocking chair, School desk, Stove, etc.

BATH ROOM.—Copper geyser, Nickle Geyser, Shower, Washstand, Toilet crockery, Table etc.

PANTRY & KITCHEN.—White enamelled crockery cupboard, "Colonial" Ice chest, Small ice chest, Meat safe, Filter, dresser, Sink, Utensils etc.

Good Electric fittings throughout

also
a few pots of Old Bamboo Palms.
Gent's military saddle harness, 1 New Lawn Mower
1 Stone Garden Roller
On view Sunday & Monday, April 1st & 2nd

CARGO AUCTION

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction at the
N. Y. K. MAIL WHARF GODOWN NO. 4
On Tuesday April 3rd, 1923 at 10.30 a.m.
10,000 (Ten thousand) Sacks AMERICAN WHEAT FLOUR, DAMAGED.
Now on view

CARGO AUCTION

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction at the
N. Y. K. MAIL WHARF GODOWN "C"
On Tuesday April 3rd, 1923 at 2.30 p.m.
about 590 Bags of Rice
more or less damaged by smoke and water.
Now on view

IN FRONT SALESROOM

On Tuesday April 3rd at 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CURIOS AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

1 Suite oak bedroom furniture (8 pieces), Teak large and small bevel-edged mirror door Wardrobes, Chest of drawers, Dressing Table, Marble top washing stands, night table, mirror back hat and umbrella stand, Piano stools, Square and round tables, flower stands, fire screen, easel, Mahogany Curio Cabinet, Clock, Flat top, heating stoves, White enamel bevel-edged mirror back dressing table, White enamel Chairs, 2 Suites Mahogany stained Tapestry covered drawing room furniture, Tapestry covered Chesterfield Couch and arm chairs, American imitation leather couch and arm chairs, Mirrors, Axminster Stair carpet, Brass flower stand and Brass coal box, Perambulator, Baby Swing cot, large teak round dining table, Bevel-edged mirror back Sideboard, 1 Black carved Writing Table, Old Chinese blackwood arm chairs, and table, Blackwood cupboard, Fire Screen, Chesterfield chairs, and Sofa, Maps, Organ, Winter curtains, Yost, Remington & Hammond Typewriters, etc., etc.

also
1 Large American Steel Safe, 2 Noiseless Typewriters (New), 1 Kodak Camera, Porcelain, Brass, Bronze Curios, New Oil Silk Raincoats, Gent's new raincoats, Diamond ring, 1 Fine toned Grand piano by Collard and Collard, 1 Fine toned upright piano by Manx, Drawn work table linen, Mandarin coats, Oil paintings, 1 Flix lighting set, 1 Delivery car, Illustrated war news Vols 1 to 8. and at about noon.
3 Fox terrier puppies, 1 Microscope and accessories, belonging to a local Doctor, particulars as follows:—
8 lenses, objectives eye pieces, and condenser etc.

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 58 ROUTE DOUMER

On Wednesday 4th April 1923 at 10 a.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
CONTAINED THEREIN

HALL.—Large hall stove, Sago Palm, Garden seat, Green flower pots, Chinese redwood square table, set of 35 colored porcelain josses, Hat rack, Hat and umbrella stand, Hall table & settee, Japanese matting, Pictures, Vases, Ornaments, Hanging clock, etc.

STUDY.—Axminster carpet, Chinese redwood marble inlaid couch, Soochow curtains, Black wood sidetable, Marble bust, Upholstered arm chairs, Porcelain lantern, Vases, Ornaments, Pictures, etc.

DRAWING ROOM.—Axminster carpet, Fur rug, Large gilt framed mantel Mirror Box Spring settee, Fine Cretonne & Tapestry upholstered Double spring Arm chairs Blackwood stand, Brass floor lamp, Oscillating Table fans, Curio Cabinet, Marble Bust Lace curtains, Pictures, vases, Marble Ornaments, etc.

DINING ROOM.—Mahogany stained bevelled mirror back sideboard Dinner wagon, Extension Dining table, Dining chairs, vases, velvet curtains, Glass ware, crockery, Tapestry table cover Damask table cloth Cut glass & E. P. ware, 3-fold screen with Fancy Peking glass panels, Pictures, Blackwood teapoys, Filter, Marble Bust Jardiniere stand, Ornaments, etc.

CONTENTS OF 3 BEDROOMS.—Solid brass double bedstead, Fur rugs, Large cream polished double bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of drawers, Chairs, Rattan arm chairs, Box spring bed, Roll top desk, wardrobes, Large Linen cupboards, Tapestry arm chairs, Oblong table, Porcelaintable lamp, Cane chairs, White enamelled iron single bedstead, Tile top washstand, Oil stove, Mirror back dressing table Mosquitonet,

PANTRY & KITCHEN AS USUAL
also
Salamandre Stoves,
Gramophone,
Marble bust,
Axminster carpets,
Chime Clock
On View Monday & Tuesday.

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 18A KIANGSE ROAD
On Wednesday, 4th April 1923 at 10 a.m.
the whole of the
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES

HALL.—Mirror back hat & umbrella stand, Flag Stove with piping, pictures, etc.

SITTING ROOM.—Soochow curtains, Chesterfield sofa, Arm chairs, Morris chair, Salamandre stove, 6-fold Screen, Rugs, Vases, Pictures, Electric ceiling fan, (Carved Teak), Silver ware cabinet Iron Striking Clock, Bronze & marble figures, Snuff bottles, E. P. ware, brass incense burners, flower pots ornaments, etc.

CONTENTS OF BEDROOMS.—Bevelled mirror door wardrobes, bevelled mirror back dressing tables, marble top washstands, chest of drawers, pedestals, Double & single bedsteads, 4-fold screen, Brass & marble shaving stand, Simmons Twin Beds with spring kapoo mattress, Pillows, Tientsin Carpet, Blackwood table, Robertson Stove, Teapoys, Chairs, Upholstered easy chairs, Kerosine oil stoves, Trunk, Electric table fan, Chandelier, Lights, electric iron, Vases, pictures, brass incense bowls, brass ornaments, Clock, mirror, Electric hand warmer, etc.

BATH ROOMS.—Enamelled iron bath, Soochow bath, enamelled iron and porcelain wash basins, Toilet set, etc.

DINING ROOM.—Sideboard, Silver ware cabinet, extension dining table, dining chairs, Electric table fan, brass fender, fire brasses, brass coal box, Brass standard electric lamp, Clock, Tantalus, Salad bowl with service, Ash tray, roll top desk, vases pictures, ornaments, Revolving bookstand, Cut glass ware, E. P. ware glass ware, Crockery, Silver & Cutlery, etc.

PANTRY & KITCHEN.—Ice chest, tables, shelves, ice cream freezer, meat safe, filter, etc.

Now on view

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday 4th, April 1923. At 2.30 p.m.
52 Cases Austrian Bentwood Chairs, 200 Cases German Beer, 3 Cases Long John Whisky, 300 Bottles French White & Red Wine, 5 Cases Dove Cigarettes, 1 Pkg. Salted Fish 1 Pkg. Ham, 32 Pieces White Leather Kid, 14 Bags Antimony Ore, 10 Iron Drums, 2 Cases Coloured Swiss Laces, 2½ Dozen Garden Scissors, 8 Dozen Pliers, 30 Dozen Pocket Knives, 250 Cases Sole Protectors, 40 Tins Globe Brass Polish, 10 Pkts. Noodles. An Assortment Tins of Vegetables, etc., Cleanser, Alber's Oatmeal, Golden State Skim Milk, Powder, 4 Tins Asparagus, 6 Tins Cream de Homard, Laugouste & Sardine, etc.

On View Tuesday

NOTICE.

Should any of our clients fail to receive their account sales within 10 days of deposit of goods will they kindly apply at the office as complaints have been received of non-delivery of account sales posted.

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Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Appraisers and General Brokers.
Phone No. C. 1510
Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
Nos. 40—42 Rue de Consulat
On Wednesday, April 4th, 1923
commencing at 10 a.m.
Useful
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF 14 ROOMS and Sundries.
On view Tuesday, April 3rd, 1923.

T. F.

READY MADE SUITS

By
"HENRY"
ARE 30% CHEAPER
And are bound to give perfect satisfaction in style fit and material
HENRY the Tailor
7-9 SEWARD ROAD

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Wednesday, the 5th April
at 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—

hat and umbrella stands, rattan chairs, centre tables, jardiniere stand, Tapestry covered Double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, mirror back sideboards, cellarette, dinner wagon, dining table and chairs, E. P., and crockery ware, White painted bevelledged mirrer door wardrobe, dressing table, washstand, chest of drawers, overmantles, Solid brass, iron, and wooden bedsteads bedroon chairs, basins' marble inlaid wall panels, fancy pictures and oil painting, curtains, roll and flat top desks, letter file, office chairs, copying press, bookcase, sample tables, rubber tyred perambulator, barber's chair, porcelain vases, ornaments, old clothing, and sundries

On view Tuesday

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 5 ASTOR TERRACE
On Wednesday, the 4th April
At 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—

Hall, drawing room, dining room and bed rooms requisites
Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, coir door mats, carpets, lace curtains, pictures, tapestry covered double spring drawing room furniture, easy and arm chairs, jardiniere stands, coal scuttle, fire screen, centre table, bookcases, mirror back dining room furniture, E. P., glass, Cutlery, and crockery ware, mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, washstands, brass mounted and iron bedsteads, bedroom chairs, sofa, photogravure, porcelain vases and ornaments,
etc., etc., etc.
also
One fine toned cottage piano (by Zimmermann)
Pantry & kitchen as usual electric fittings throughout

On view Tuesday

Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Embroideries

To be sold at Cost!

The cutting down of stocks at The Jade Tree is beginning in earnest with the sale of old Chinese embroideries. The entire second floor is taken up with these, comprising table runners, wall hangings, and other straight pieces. These are marked in plain figures, in some cases below cost.

There are also more than two hundred embroidered coats in every pattern worn by the Chinese in the last two hundred years.

THE JADE TREE

171 Nanking Road,
At Lloyd Road Corner.

New Clue Found In Poisoning Tragedy

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, March 28.—The poisoning case which resulted in the death of twenty-four in the Chekiang First Normal School has taken a new turn. The two cooks and the suspected student Yui Er-hen are still detained in prison and yesterday a former student of the Normal School, Jiu Ku-za, now a member of the faculty of Anding Academy, was arrested as a suspected accomplice.

It was known that Jiu was a close friend of Yui Er-hen, the accused student, and that Yui had frequently visited in his home. After the arrest Jui's home was searched, and a quantity of Bolshevistic literature and personal letters were found among his effects. These were immediately delivered to the yamen of the Tupan. So far nothing incriminating him in the poison case has been found.

In a recent examination of Yui Er-hen the arrested student he was positively identified by the cooks, Dzien-Ah-li and Pi Hozang, as the man whom they had dealt with in the case. The cooks picked Yui out from ten men whom they were brought before by the local court. They claim that Yui had promised them a total of one hundred dollars if they would put the arsenic in the school rice. As bargain money they received thirty dollars, paid in the form of four five dollar bills and one bill for ten dollars. The balance was to be paid on April first. The police are following every suspected lead in the hope of discovering new evidence in the case.

Just arrived from HOME

Baking Potato
Halibut
Silver Salmon
Black Cod
Red Chinook Salmon
Ling Cod
Red Snappers
Roe Shad
Soles
Finnon Haddie
Bloaters
Fresh Seashipped Eastern Oysters
Swift's Premium Ham
Swift's Premium Bacon
Mazola Oil
Florida Grape Fruit
Winesap Apples
Large Oranges
Lettuce
Celery
Cauliflower
Rhubarb

C. Eddie & Co.,
'Phone N. 139-40
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C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr

Grandpa Dinosaur's Skull Has Museum Heads Nodding Wisely

Authorities at the American Museum of Natural History, who are sorting and arranging the fossils received from the Mongolian expedition, of which Roy Chapman Andrews is the head, said recently that the most cherished specimen was the skull of the little grand-daddy of all the dinosaurs, says the New York Tribune.

The discovery of the remains of the diminutive ancestor of the great horned beasts that enlivened the landscapes of Wyoming and other western states back in Mesozoic times before William Jennings Bryan was a candidate for President, is regarded as of great importance as tending to show connection between the early reptilian life of Asia and that of North America.

If Grandfather Dinosaur, whose skull is only eight inches from buck tooth to bald spot, had his voting residence in Asia, as now has been proved, and his grandsons, whose skulls are eight feet in length, were pioneers in the great open spaces of the West, where dinosaurs were dinosaurs, it stands to reason, the scientists say, that the family must have emigrated.

The dinosaur was notoriously a poor sailor and the scientists are inclined to believe that the family would emigrate only by the overland route. This, for a long time, convinced investigators that the Western dinosaurs were native sons. Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborne was one of the first to put forth the immigration theory and he regards the discovery of grandpapa's skull in Asia as proof of the correctness of his theory.

Although only eight inches in length, there is said to be no possibility that the skull of the Asiatic dinosaur was that of an infant. The bony structure shows that it had no soft spot in its cute little head as everyone knows babies have and, moreover, its teeth were sadly in need of a dentist's attention.

It was about 5,000,000 years ago that the ancient, whose skull is exciting the admiration of scientists at the museum, was ruminating in the Mongolian bottom lands and mumbling through his snaggled teeth at the strapping boys who talked of visiting the States, that there was no place like home, and what was good enough for their parents should be good enough for them.

Critic And Citizen Of The World

Georg Brandes in Life and Letters. By Julius Moritzen. 152 pp. Newark, N. J.: D. S. Colyer.

In this "token of esteem in which the author holds Georg Brandes," Mr. Moritzen tells the reader that "appreciation and not criticism per se has been the motive of that which is here presented." Though that appreciation is always evident and with ample quotations from other journalists and men of letters, in honor of "this aged literary artist and world citizen," does outweigh a thoroughly critical estimation of the subject of this monograph, it is nevertheless a thoughtful and comprehensive interpretation of "one whose writings have constituted landmarks in European literary history for more than half a century." The book, which has primarily been written to honor Georg Brandes's eightieth birthday, contains a biographical sketch, a chronological list of his writings, his interpretation of literary history and his philosophy of life. The last named has been deduced from a diligent reading of his works by Mr. Moritzen, who presents his facts and his deductions in a pleasantly constructed and dignified style. He has given a definite picture not only of Georg Brandes but of his monumental contribution to the development of modern thought. "The outstanding work of his life is perhaps the fruits of lectures delivered over a period of ten years and incorporated in 'Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature.'" This work in six volumes is the subject of Chapter III. "New Lights on the Characters of Shylock and Hamlet," Chapter IV., deserves special mention. Georg Brandes is a Dane and a Jew, yet neither fact influences his interpretation of Shakespeare's characters. Because he is what he is, he brings a unique and acceptable analysis to bear on both these characters. And in his estimate of Julius Caesar (Chapter VIII) Mr. Moritzen seems again to have thoroughly understood the Danish writer's intention of adding to existing Shakespeareana. Among the other chapters are those entitled, "French Culture," "Brandes Self-Revealed in Michelangelo Buonarroti," "Early Home Life," "Spokesman for Scandinavia's Neutrality in the War" and the "Scientific Internationalism of Georg Brandes."

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CIVILISATION IS A FAILURE, SAYS LEIGHTON PARKS

(China Press Correspondence)

New York.—St. Bartholomew's Church, which is one of the most aristocratic in the city and counts among its pew holders the Vanderbilts and others of equal prominence, had something of a shock when the rector, Dr. Leighton Parks, who is seventy-one years old preached a sermon denouncing modern industrialism and declaring modern civilisation a failure.

He closed his sermon with the charge that many of those responsible for the conditions which he described are among the most devout of professing Christians, giving freely to missions, maintaining hospitals, and praying fervently to God to relieve the poor "whom they themselves have oppressed."

Dr. Parks took as his topic "Living by Bread Alone—Thousand of Souls Lost Every Year in the Experiment." He declared that modern civilisation runs after production, but forgets the producer; adds up money, but forgets to add up men. Those who control the civilisation, he said, are sincere, mean well and have never realised that they are wronging others.

"But they have not thought their duty through," he charged. "What America needs is some one to wake these men up." He told of boys stunted that cotton might be half a cent a pound cheaper, of women harnessed with dogs, of men working long hours that capitalists might control markets, of factories where the windows are whitewashed to keep employes from seeing the green fields.

"The men who order those windows painted regard themselves as true followers of God and His Son," he said sacrastically. "Some one must rouse them."

Dr. Parks had no definite substitute to offer for modern civilisation, socialism, communism, sovietism—he mentioned them all casually as possibilities from which the public may choose, but he declared that it is not the province of the ministry to recommend new civilisations. He was confident, however, that it is almost impossible to find a writer who believes in the present system.

MAGAZINE

The China Press

大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1923

A Real Riot of Kicks and Kisses

Secrets of Isadora's Honeymoon with Her High-Strung Russian Poet Bridegroom, Who Upset a Staid New York Hotel and Some of Even Her Famously Radical Theories on Matrimony

A Honeymoon Photograph of Isadora Duncan and Her New Husband, Serge Essenine, Taken Aboard the Steamship Paris Upon Their Arrival in New York. Observe the High Russian Boots and the Russian Costume Which the Dancer Adopted to Please Her Husband.

A Charmingly Posed Photograph of Isadora Duncan Draped in One of Her Gorgeous Dance Shawls.

An Expressive Caricature of Isadora by Nerman, the Famous Swedish Artist.

NEW YORK

THE Amerian honeymoon of Isadora Duncan, temperamental classical dancer, and her beautiful young Russian poet-husband, Serge Alexandrovitch Essenine, on the surface seems as smooth as a Viennese waltz.

But twenty people who involuntarily "listened in" compare it to a jazz band. They heard some harmonious notes, and they heard some discords, and they heard some awfully, awfully noisy crescendoes.

Miss Duncan and her poet have been in the United States only a few months. They came here shortly after their marriage in Russia, where the dancer was in charge of the Soviet National School of dancing.

"Marriage is woman's greatest destiny!" proclaimed Miss Duncan to the ship news reporters at Ellis Island, where the couple were detained until they proved they were not agents of Communistic propaganda.

"Where two souls love, there is perfect peace, perfect contentment, perfect happiness! And I love him—my Serge, my poet, my heart!"

The blonde and debonnarie Mr. Essenine, who is a number of years younger than Miss Duncan, flashed her an ardent glance. His lips opened and cataracts of Russian poured forth. None of the ship news reporters understood Russian. But they deduced that husband and wife agreed. The cameras snapped a perfect connubial kiss. The honeymoon waltz filled the air.

The waltz continued to pipe harmoniously for two weeks, while Miss Duncan went on tour. True, Boston tried to bar her for waving a red scarf. True, Chicago said her barefoot dancing was a bit too undraped. True, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Miss Duncan and her pianist had a "spat."

But so far as the public was informed, Miss Duncan and her bridegroom were just as much in tune as on the day they kissed affectionately aboard the steamship Paris.

And then the honeymooners, after traveling continually since the day they were married, called a brief halt. Like two crooning love bees, they hovered over New York City and finally settled down in a suite at one of Manhattan's most famous hotels.

This hotel is a very old hotel and a very staid hotel. It is reminiscent of Dutch days. Its reputation is as solid as Peter Stuyvesant's. And, like many another hotel of this stamp, its guests are mostly resident guests who like conservatism and quiet and the aristocratic atmosphere.

The arrival of the dancer and the poet did not go unnoticed among the patrons. In fact, they could not have overlooked Miss Duncan and young Mr. Essenine if they had wanted to. Frequently the sound of the Viennese waltz floated from their suite; also, soft and alluring Hawaiian music; also again, cooing noises, sometimes known as "baby talk." Once, it was gossiped among the guests, husband and wife were seen kissing in a taxi.

This state of affairs continued until, at two o'clock on a cold mid-Winter morning, quite a different brand of sound crashed, rumbled and racketed from the Duncan-Essenine suite.

Guests on the same floor, on the floor above, and on the floor below woke suddenly and peevishly. Some of them tried to go to sleep again. They couldn't for the noise. Some of them telephoned the night clerk. The night clerk said he was awfully sorry, but he didn't know quite what he could do.

Meantime the uproar from the bridal suite—a mixture of torrential Russian and soprano American—died down to a whisper and finally ceased. Harassed patrons above, below and on either side turned over on their pillows with heartfelt sighs. Once more they wooed slumber until—

"Thud! Bang! Thud!"

Somebody was trying to kick a door down. There could be no other explanation for it. And, whoever the kicker was, he was booted with a pair of heels that sent echoes resounding from floor to floor. The nodding were wide awake again—and boiling mad.

Out into the corridor where the kicks crashed loudest, poked disheveled heads. Angry eyes beheld a tall, blonde, wild-haired wilder-eyed young man in a mauve silk dressing gown tearing up and down the corridor, waving his arms, shrieking in an unintelligible tongue; ever and anon pausing before a certain door and planting his heels against it as the music plants his against his master Si.

Standing just beyond the edge of the course the young man tramped were two hotel employes. When he neared them, they backed two steps. When he was at the end of the corridor, they ventured two steps forward. They held out their arms [illegible] of appeal. And Jay, too, yelled in an alien tongue.

The corridor began to sound like a Tower of Babel—Russian from the young man in the mauve silk dressing gown; French from one of the hotel employes; Italian from the other; excited and not too particular English in a woman's voice on the other side of the door; and "Sh-h-h-h! Sh-h-h-h! Sh-h-h-h!" from the disheveled heads up and down the corridor.

Embroidering this symphony were the kicks.

Entered the scene, at this point, a large Irish policeman. He moved, flanked by the hotel employes, on the young man in the mauve silk dressing gown. He caught the young man by the arm. He bade him, in vigorous Killarney to cease.

In a momentary interim of quiet came another voice: "He says, officer, that he's been kicked out. He says his wife kicked him out. I don't understand much Russian, but I understand he wants to get back in. If he can't walk himself in, he's going to kick himself in. I suggest you appeal to the lady."

"A tall blonde, wild-haired, wilder-eyed young man in a mauve silk dressing gown tearing up and down the corridor."

The lady was appealed to. But the lady was adamant. She made it plain—in tones none of the scores of listeners had to strain to catch—that many things might happen before morning, including earthquakes, fires and wars, but the one thing that would not happen would be for the door to open.

At which the young man in the mauve silk dressing gown exploded again. Breaking from the policeman's grasp and renewing his wild race up and down the hall, he called upon someone or anyone to get him his "Baggage! Baggage! Baggage!" He pronounced it, however, "baggarh!"

He didn't get it, not though he showered more kicks against the door. But he did get, from the anxious management, enough garments to allow him to depart clothed, if not exactly in his right mind.

"I dare say," mused sleepy-eyed guests of the hotel next morning, "that we wont have any more Hawaiian music and baby talk for a time."

Which shows that you never can count on temperament, especially the temperament of a classical dancer and a Russian poet. Two days elapsed and then—a taxi at the door; a blonde young man running swiftly up the steps; muffled murmurings behind closed door; a voice, "My darling Serge!"; another voice, Russian but sweet; and then the scraping of a phonograph needle and the strains of "Kiss Me Again!"

"Ah me!" sighed the guests. "Kicked out and kissed in!"

According to authentic statements among hotel men, the complaint of the management of a certain staid hostelry to Isadora Duncan, requesting her either to flit elsewhere or to honeymoon more quietly, was met only with the answer:

"I love him!"

But no more interviews from Miss Duncan have appeared to the effect that, where love is, there too, is perfect peace.

Lace Interprets the Mode

© Bonwit Teller & Co.

WE have watched the growing popularity of lace in the mode from the charming touch of the berthe collar to the cloudy folds of lace which complete the gown.

Its charm will not be easily relinquished by the woman who acknowledges the fascination of this shadowy fabric and the newer mode finds lace in various interpretations.

THE vogue for lace has gained such a wide popularity that fashion has decided to interpret its coming mode with this shadowy fabric.

Lace has a charm all its own. It may be soft and clinging and simple in pattern, or it may take a more luxurious note and be woven of gold, silver or copper threads. Lace must be combined with another material this season if it would reach the final demands of the mode.

The large figure displays a gown of Victorian interpretation showing a snug bodice, elongating at front and back into two points. A bias fold of the chiffon velvet which fashions the bodice is shirred at the lower edge of the pointed waistline. And a spray of silk lace, in charming contrast to the foundation frock, falls in graceful folds, terminating beneath the hem of the under skirt.

Of cluny, in its finest thread, another soft lace frock is designed. The slip worn beneath the lace tunic is of lustrous charmeuse, gleaming in fascinating lights through the shadowy lace that is simply folded over in two straight panels. The fullness is confined at the hips by groups of taffeta roses.

When Milady goes to the southern resort, she may indulge her fancy for lace by selecting the charming costume shown in another illustration. It is designed of two distinct colors, throwing the lace inserts in exquisite contrast with the shade of georgette which fashions the frock itself. You will notice that the lace yoke at front and back of the blouse falls into the sleeves. Panels of lace alternate with panels of pleated georgette to form the skirt and a wide girdle of the filmy material flows at one side into a long sash. One color or the other may be selected for the hat.

Gold lace, in an intricate leafy pattern is the luxurious note which pleasantly contradicts the simple lines of the youthful dance frock pictured. The bodice is of two straight pieces, joined to the full lace skirt by a band of mink.

Lace interprets the evening accessories. We see it in slipper buckles, kerchiefs, bandeaux and prominently used in fans. The fan of silver lace catches the low lights of the ball room and holds them in a fascinating glimmer.

Fashion Decrees

The first thing that happens in spring is the new hats. Indeed, they're as hardy as the crocuses, and they often come up through the snow, thanks to the foresight of the French milliners.

The earliest arrivals naturally are the small habille hats, as the Parisiene calls them, the hats that are to be worn with one's street clothes. And of these, the cloche, the little mushroom shape, is going to be seen most frequently developed in all-over straw, or haircloth, or in taffeta (very good this year) or, once in a while, in brocade or metal lame. One side of the little brim is apt to be a bit wider than the other (perhaps rolled up, too), and at this point a ribbon bow or a flower cluster is placed. And that's all.

Yet this simplicity admits of much variety, for there is no end to the kinds of cockades there are, the most popular being made of two or three ribbons, an inch wide, laid one over another so that just the edging of each shows. Black and silver or beige and brown are best liked, Paris tells us.

If flowers are used on these small shapes they are massed into flat plaques, cockades or tight bunches, sometimes of one, sometimes of more than one sort of flowers, surrounded by flat loops of silver ribbon or by rows of green leaves. Once in a while, just to be different, a small hat wears its ornament in the middle of the front, or even in the middle of the back. Sometimes, again, the ornament gives way to a large single flower—a rose, perhaps life size and in natural colors. Once in a while the trimming gravitates toward the brim, which is edged with small lacquered flowers that look as though they had been painted with enamel—and (hint to the handy), why mightn't they be?

Currants and cherries are good this year, too. So are feathers. But it would be a wise bird who could pick out his own after they had been clipped, or stripped, or glued together, to make a ruffle. (Which is what they do to ostrich.) Or lined with printed crepe, old cachemire, lame or varnished patterned paper. (Which is what they do to cock or phessant).

One must say a word for veils. The tiniest of all, oval or triangular, that shades the eyes; the sort that goes across the front and drops at one side; the circular veil stretched over the crown and falling in a lovely oval in front. All these veils are smart, and it is to be hoped each of us will recognise the type most appropriate to herself and not easy the others.

A final word concerns itself with colors. The light browns lead—beige, tortoise and wood. Then come greens of all kinds from reseda to myrtle. Black is, of course, represented in every collection, though rarely all black. Navy blue, mauve and yellow make up the end of the spring rainbow. And if there isn't a pot of gold at the end of it for each of us it will be because we don't make use of our mirrors and our opportunities!

Cookery Recipes

Kidneys and Macaroni.—Break three ounces of macaroni into small pieces, and cook it in boiling salted water till nearly tender. Take two or three sheep's kidneys, cut each into thin slices, season with salt and pepper and a pinch of finely-chopped herbs, and toss them in a little dripping; then stew very slowly in good gravy, flavored with tomato sauce. Arrange the kidneys on a hot dish, cover them with macaroni, and pour the gravy over all.

Flemish Sausages.—Boil a good-sized cabbage in the ordinary way in salt and water, and then drain and chop it roughly. Chop three large onions finely, and fry them with 1lb. of sausages till both are nicely colored. Then take up the onions in the pan. Add the cabbage to them and stir all well together till thoroughly heated. Then make a bed of the vegetables on a hot dish and arrange the sausages on it.

Apple Pancakes.—To every egg used allow one ounce of flour, one gill of milk, one apple, and a pinch of salt. Whisk the eggs well in a basin, add the flour, salt, and a few drops of the milk, and beat the whole to a smooth batter. Then pour in, by degrees, the remainder of the milk. The batter should now be like thick cream. Peel the apples, and cut them up very finely, and add them to the batter. Fry each pancake in a clean frying pan for about five minutes in butter, allowing about half an ounce to each pancake. As each one is cooked sprinkle it with caster sugar and roll it up. Pancakes should be eaten immediately.

Walnut Cake.—Three teacupfuls of flour, a quarter of a pound of butter, one and a half teacupfuls of caster sugar, three eggs, about half a teacupful of milk, half a teacupful of shelled walnuts, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt. Sift the flour, beat the eggs, cut the walnuts in two or three pieces. Cream butter and sugar very well. Add flour, eggs, and milk by, degrees, beating well each time. Stir in the walnuts, salt, and powder. Pour into a cake tin which has been lined with greased paper. Bake in a moderate oven about one and a quarter hours. Turn out to cool, and next day ice with white of egg icing, and decorate with half-walnuts on top and sides.

Wear Light Clothing

One of the methods that Nature employs to keep the body cool is the evaporation of the perspiration. Place one hand in water, and then hold both hands in the breeze, and you will at once perceive how much cooler the damp one is. Now heavy clothes worn on the body effectively prevent this evaporation. Our aim should be to wear such light and loose clothes that the air can circulate freely. Men have much to learn from girls in this respect. With the aid of your wife or your sister, make the experiment of putting male clothing and female clothing for one person in two separate bundles. Now compare their weights. Shall I be wrong in saying that the man's "clobber" weighs four or five times as much as the girls? I know our climate varies from day to day, and our garments must, to some extent, be varied, too, (writes a family doctor). The waistcoat is the easiest garment to alter. Wear a thick flannel waistcoat, a thin one, or a very thin one or none at all, according to the dictates of King Sol.

Under-Drinking

A large number of people suffer ill-health through neglecting to drink the daily requisite quantity of fluid. Loss of flesh is sometimes caused by underdrinking, and too much liquid predisposes to obesity. The absorption of water is not performed by the stomach, but by the intestines. The influence of water upon the stomach is slight and there is not conclusive evidence that water dilutes the gastric fluid. Many persons think that they are assisting the process of digestion by eating their meals "dry." Half a pint or even a larger quantity of water cannot retard digestion. Water is necessary for eliminating injurious products from the system. An under-supply of water is a contributing factor of gout and digestive disorder. Some extremists among the advocates of vegetarianism have argued that if plenty of fruit and vegetables are eaten there is no need for liquid. We find, however, that the herb-feeding animals even in moist pastures still seek water, and die unless they can find it. Water in sufficient quantity cannot be supplied to the human body through food alone. We need about three pints of fluid daily. If the labor is severe enough to cause profuse excretion through the pores of the skin a larger quantity of drink is essential. The practice of drinking half a pint of hot water before the first meal in the day is a simple but effective preventive of some of the common ailments of the digestive system. Part of the daily amount of fluid should consist of pure water. No doubt many people drink too much strong tea. Weak tea that is not unduly hot is practically harmless to the average adult.

Septic Infection

Remember that the matter that comes from a festered finger is dangerous. Try not to get any of it on your finger when you are dressing the sore for somebody else. Wash your hands both before and after. Burn the dirty dressings; do not leave them lying about. If you think the linen that you have taken off the wound can be used again, boil it first. Germs hate being boiled. Do not wipe the wound in such a way that you spread the matter over the surrounding skin. Take a dab of cotton wool in both hands and squeeze the wound gently between them; then throw the dabs away. You must not turn them round and soil your fingers with the poisonous matter.

All bowls and utensils must be scalded out before and after the dressing. You sometimes see a second boil appear on the neck next door to the first. This should be prevented by careful dressing. The air follicles and pores are open, although they are so small you cannot see them. Matter can enter the pores very easily. If the hair is long it is a good plan to shave the part; the hair may get matted with the discharge and form a breeding place for germs. Watch for angry red lines running from the sore up towards the elbow or groin; they are danger signals, and a doctor should be called in without delay. A man in good health will recover quickly from a septic infection.

Don't, Meddle With The Ear

"Never stick anything in your ear smaller than your elbow," is a common saying among medical men, but the rule is ignored by most people.

Thousaids of mothers continue to "clean" their children's ears with hairpins and the like, quite oblivious of the fact that Nature herself performs this operation far better than any human hand can do it, and unaware that they may inflict permanent injury in the process.

The bottom or "drum" of the ears of men engaged in the dirtiest jobs are nearly always perfectly clean. Their ears—and yours, too—keep themselves clean.

The explanation is that at the entrance to the ear proper there is a group of very fine hairs. These hairs are covered with wax, which is secreted by glands at the roots of the hairs. The wax catches and holds every particle of dust that enters the ear, and prevents it from getting to the "drum."

So there is absolutely no need to "bore" into the earth with a hairpin or any other instrument.

Sometimes, of course, Nature overdoes this waxing process, causing discomfort. The best remedy, and the safest in this case, is to have the wax washed out by a doctor or qualified nurse.

It is possible to have symptoms of ear trouble without being definitely aware of them. A person usually becomes aware of defective eyesight far sooner than he realises that his hearing is failing. Slight deafness is often a matter of so little inconvenience that we do not notice it. The danger is that it may be the prelude to something worse, and for that reason it is wise to test the ears from time to time.

How far can you hear ordinary conversaion? If your hearing is normal you should be able to distinguish every word spoken in an ordinary tone at a distance of 23 yards. You ought also to be able to hear the ticking of a watch held five feet away, in a quiet room.

Often it happens that a person can hear better with one ear than with the other. In this event the distance should be averaged, but if you cannot hear the watch at three feet your hearing is defective, and a specialist should be consulted.

Oxygen And Tuberculosis

Dr. Ernest Rost, writing in the "British Medical Journal," gives an account of remarkable cures of tuberculosis joints, tuberculosis peritonitis, abscesses, and chronic inflammation of the joints by the method of pumping in oxygen.

Among the cases mentioned is that of a Mahommedan boy of 14, who had tuberculosis of the lungs. After three inflations of oxygen the condition of the lungs improved remarkably, and cough and other symptoms disappeared, and the temperature became normal.

Similar results were obtained in cases of tuberculosis joints and of chronic synovitis, which is a painful inflammation of the membrane within joints. Three cases of this disease were treated, only one injection of oxygen in each case being used. "After fourteen days all the patients walked and used their limbs without a recurrence," says Dr. Rost.

SOILED WALLPAPER

Ordinary marks on wallpaper can be cleaned by lightly rubbing with good pencil eraser. This treatment will not touch the grease spots. A very satisfactory way of dealing with these is to apply a somewhat thick paste of pipeclay and water. Plaster this over the stain, avoiding any kind of rubbing. Leave for 12 hours, or even longer, at the end of which time the paste is dry. Then carefully remove with a soft rag. The mark may have vanished, but, where the first application is not quite successful, a second or even a third repetition of the treatment may be carried out. Soon the desired result will be obtained without in any way damaging the paper.

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The Short Cut To A Man's Heart

BY DOROTHY DIX

A girl's club asks me if I will tell them how to win a man's affection.

I wish I could supply the desired information, but, alas, there is no do-this-and-you-cannot-fail recipe for manufacturing vamp stuff as there is for making sponge cake. Every son of Adam has a thing in his armor through which Cupid's arrows can pierce, but the trouble is that the weak spot is not always in the same place. It differs in different men.

So the tactics that would work on one occasion, fail on another. Therefore the girl who goes fishing for a husband, must first study her fish, and see what kind of a fly he rises to, and bait her hook accordingly.

Just as a general proposition it may be said that the shortest cut to a man's heart is through beauty. Good looks are a lure to which only dead men fail to respond, but let not this discourage the maiden who was not around when nature was handing out the prize packages in which she keeps her peaches and cream complexions, and willowy figures, and permanently waved hair.

In its mercy Heaven made the average man so blind that he cannot tell imitation pulchritude from the real article. Nor can he differentiate in his mind between a woman and her clothes.

All he gets is the general effect, and he will think any woman pretty who is neat and tidy, and who has something soft and white and frilly around her throat, and who knows enough to powder her nose, and not wear shoes that are run down at the heel.

It is cheering to observe that although all men profess to worship feminine beauty, there are very few married ladies among our acquaintance who are any rivals of Lillian Russell.

Therefore, after having taken the precaution on general principles, of making yourself as good looking as you can, turn your attention to studying your man. Our grandmothers held to the theory that the short cut to a man's heart was along the food route, and their advice was "Feed the brute."

An excellent tip, but to be applied with discretion. In the case of a widower, missing home comforts to which he has become accustomed and sick unto death of hotels and restaurants, or even with a young man inclined to develop a waist line before his time, you can do no better than summon the genif of the chafing dish to your aid.

Nothing warms the cockles of such a man's heart as does a stomach that purrs with delight as he eats. Nor does a girl ever appear to such an advantage as across a little table spread for two, and if her lobster Newburg, and angel food do not make him pop the question, nothing ever will.

More men, however, crave flattery than are hungry for food. Hence, observe whether the man you desire is egotistical or not, and if he is give thanks to Allah, for your victim has been delivered into your hands.

With the conceited man all that you have to do is to burn incense before him by the shovelful, the wagonload, the ton. Tell him that he is as beautiful as a Greek god, and he will think you good-looking, no matter how homely you are. Encore his every story, repeat to others in his presence the wonderful thing he said at dinner last night, ask his opinion on every question under the sun, and listen as to an oracle, to his replies, and he'll think you are the most interesting woman he ever heard talk. Marvle at how big, and wise, and strong he is, and he will come to believe that you are the only intelligent woman with sound judgment, whom he has ever met.

Winning a conceited man is as easy as taking pennies from a blind baby. Just put enough pep and ginger into the compliments you brew to keep his vanity stimulated to the top notch, and he will get so he cannot do without it any more than a drunkard can his dram, and the purveyor of his favorite brand of dope may marry him at her pleasure.

Then there is the sentimental man, the chap who tells you the first time your ever saw him what beautiful eyes you have, and that there is something strange about you, different from any other woman he ever met. The short cut to his heart is a good hard jolt.

He thinks all women are easy, and that he is irresistable, and has only to fling his handkerchief to have the whole feminine sex scramble for it.

The only woman he will ever really want is the woman who makes him think that she doesn't want him. Pass him over for some less good looking chap, and he will begin to take notice. Laugh at his love-making, and you will pique him into wondering if he could make you listen. Make engagements with him and break them, and he will be so furious with you he'll get really interested. It's the hussies that flout men of that caliber who hold their fickle fancy.

The sentimental man will always risk his neck climbing up to get the peach that is just out of his reach. He never has any appetite for the fruit that falls into his mouth.

Then there is the hardest case of all, the man who is indifferent to women, who is celibate by instinct, and through fear of the high cost of matrimony. The way to his heart, which is an armor clad fort, is along the way of good fellowship. You must play his game, and sing the saga of the free life of the bachelor maid, even as he does that of the bachelor man. Any display of sentiment or yearning towards domesticity would send him scuttling for safety to his deepest bomb-proof cellar.

But you can work him, and play with him, and read with him, and make yourself an indespensable companion until some day he suddenly wakes up to the fact that somehow you have got past the sentries he kept guard at the doors of his heart, and it is too late to try to put you out.

O, there are plenty of short cuts to a man's heart if you have only the patience to study them out.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS.

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.—HOME RECIPES.

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the lookout for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to over come the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemist's and use a little before retiring, as you would use cold cream. The wax, through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion, so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily, remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist's may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair, leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

Shivering To Keep Warm

Do you know that every time you shiver it is just one of nature's little dodges for keeping you warm? It is the cold which first excites the nervous system, just as heat generally soothes it, and shivering consists of a number of small quick to-and-fro movements, which sometimes become quite regular—as you experience when your teeth chatter—of most of the muscles of the body. One good reason for shivering, however, is that it helps to make you aware of cold as you might not otherwise be, in order that you can take steps to protect yourself. It does this by keeping the brain awake and making it aware that something must be done. Then there is another very good reason for shivering, physicians explain: Whenever a muscle works a certain amount of heat is produced—in fact, most of the heat of the body is produced in the muscles—and though a shivering often makes you realise that you are cold yet it really helps to keep you warm, for all the tiny muscular movements are producing heat. This can best be illustrated in the case of a person who refuses to move about in cold weather. In order to keep warm. When he persists in keeping still, the brain, as it were, taken the matter into its own hands, and in spite of his stubbornness does what little it can by causing his muscles to shiver.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1923

Southern Korea Rich In Old Landmarks And Virgin Scenery

American Business Man Takes Eight Days To Cover 326 Miles In Ford—Roads Of Every Description Encountered

BY W. W. TAYLOR

Mokpo, Korea, (by mail).—From February 9 to February 17, the date of my arrival at Mokpo seems a long time to take in covering 326 miles, and without a few words of explanation the reader may form a wrong impression. In the first place, it must be remembered that this is about the worst time of the year for undertaking a journey in this part of the country. Early spring rains and thaws have combined to make the new roads, some of which have not yet been regularly thrown open to traffic, about as bad as could be imagined. Again, I have taken a good deal of time in visiting the various missions along the route. Thirdly, from Kunsan south to Mokpo, practically the entire distance was made over a road which is very seldom used, and which I believe has never been used by motorists. On this part a good deal of road and bridge building was necessary, which took time.

Many of the difficulties encountered could have been avoided had I continued on from Kunsan and Zenshu over the main highway through central Korea, instead of keeping to the west of the railroad line in quest of untraveled roads. This main highway leads through Winjitsu, Manger-Ryurri, Jeanten and over one of the finest pieces of road engineering I have ever seen to Koshu and Mokpo. Motorists in this section will have little trouble if they stick to the main routes, which are perhaps not so direct as some of the other roads, but are at least well-surfaced. The main highway mentioned above is in splendid condition, and recently a missionary moved his family of five and all the household furniture—with the exception of the piano—from Junten to Zenshu on a Ford, with birdcages and dog-kennels tied to the hood for warmth.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY PASSED

But to return to the point where I left off in my previous article. From Riesan the end of the light railway, to Koshu is a distance of 35 miles, over one of the finest roads I have yet encountered. We covered this stretch in the dark, crossing two rivers by ferry and climbing over one very high pass, which was snow-covered. It was a beautifully clear, crisp evening, and the view from the summit of the pass, with the road winding down for miles along the river below, is one which I will not soon forget. This road is built in many places along the side of a steep cliff that rises sheer from the river bed, and the scenery reminds one of some of the more beautiful parts of Japan. Azalea bushes grow to a man's height here, and there are many other blooms which we never see around Seoul. I shall revisit this spot again at the earliest opportunity.

At the last river crossing before entering Koshu I saw a sight which reminded me strongly of the cormorant fishers in southern Japan. As I drove down the steep bank to the river's edge, a weird noise burst on my ears. The whole river was lighted up from open fires, which were burning in the sterns of innumerable small fishing boats which were being carried downstream swiftly in the fast-moving current. As the boats rushed on, the fishermen threw out nets from the bows, while the musicians standing up in the boats beat a rapid tattoo on heavy hard wood sticks. The effect resembled the music from a xylophone. It was an impressive sight and made a fitting greeting to Koshu.

GETS A REAL MEAL

After ferrying the river I soon came to the city of Koshu. It was quite late and I hesitated to call on my friends the Amendts, of the Methodist North Mission, but my inner man, which had not known food since early morning, persuaded me and I was given a real meal and a real bed, for which I was duly thankful.

Koshu, with its ancient gate, pavilions and tablet houses, seems the same as in the old days, when we used to enter it on the back of a Korean pony, averaging 30 miles a day. Now it is on the Seoul-Fusan main railroad line, or one can reach it by motor, over a fine highway via Cho-Chi-In or Taiden. Many of the streets have been widened and several fine new buildings have been erected, and before long a light railway will enter the city, but with all these improvements, there is still much to remind the tourist of the vanished glories of Old Korea.

From Koshu to Ronzan there is a first class highway in excellent condition, suffering only from having been recently treated with an overdose of gravel dressing. The distance is 20 miles, and the scenery rather uninteresting at this time of the year. Ronzan is an important center of communication, with many roads leading from it. The motorist should make careful inquiries before leaving the city, for the country natives are far from well posted, and the best information I have received has come from resident Japanese. Ronzan has little of interest to the traveller but the district surrounding it is rich in historical interest. Pre-eminent is the two and half miles out of Ronzan. Great Image of Maitreya at Onshin. This statue is nine feet high and five feet around the chest. It was erected by a Buddhist priest, and last year received some necessary repairs. I arrived at Onshin just at twilight, when the monks were chanting their evening prayers; the whole setting is impressive, the side trip well worth while.

CLAY FOR SURFACING

From Ronzan to Zanshu there is a first class highway which under normal conditions would provide fine going, but it has recently been covered with hard going for the 16 miles between Ronzan and Ekisan. From Ekisan to Zanshu there is a direct route right over the main highway. I had just gotten out of the red clay and was congratulating myself, when I ran into an irrigation scheme which cut me off entirely from Zanshu and forced me to make a detour of 30½ miles. You can imagine my feelings.

The first 17½ miles I made running along the paddy field embankments. "Elizabeth" behaved splendidly, but it was hard going, made doubly so by the fact that I knew it was unnecessary, since the closing of the main road was entirely due to the contractors storing their material on it, for a distance of a mile only. Finally I got out on the main road at Ri Ri. Motor fans will appreciate my feelings on hearing the motor purring along on the good level road after miles of low-gear work. I didn't try to hold "Elizabeth" back.

This whole southern country is rich in ancient landmarks and historical interest and I think it will be of interest to mention a few of the more interesting that lie within a radius of 50 miles from Zanshu.

Fuyo, once the proud capital of the Paikche Kingdom, lives now in the glory of its past. It was twice occupied as a capital, the last time for 120 years, with six kings, but was finally overcome by invaders from the Sinla Kingdom in 662 A. D. Near Fuyo is a large rock, called by the Koreans Nak-Kua-Am, which was the scene of a tragedy in the olden times. When the invaders entered the city and overthrew the Paikche king the court ladies, rather than fall captive to the enemy warriors, threw themselves from the high rock into the stream below.

MONASTERIES ADD CHARM

The Royal Pagoda at Ri-Ri is worth a visit, and the monastaries, which nestle in the quiet and secluded, but now easily approachable, ravines lend added charm to this district. I am glad to say that the Japanese authorities are looking after these old buildings, a striking contrast to their evident lack of interest in anything of Old Korea in Seoul and the surrounding district.

From Zanshu to Kunsan is but 27½ miles over a fine road. Here, as in Zanshu and other cities in the south, the Presbyterian South Mission have their stations carrying on their work ably and unostentatiously.

Kunsan is a seaport town, important commercially, just like hundreds of similar towns in Japan, but entirely lacking in anything to attract the tourist. I soon returned to Zanshu, and from there made several short trips to points of interest in the neighborhood, visiting districts with fantastic shaped mountains like those we so often see portrayed in Oriental art, and which we foreigners are inclined to think imaginary.

Sightseeing over I started south again, several days behind my schedule. For three days I traveled south, building bridges and roads as I went. Let me say here that the motorist who is satisfied with good roads and fine scenery should continue practically due south through the town and the district mentioned previously. For the benefit of the nimrod, I will add that this district, which I have mentioned as a paradise for the relic hunter and those interested in old Korea, is equally a paradise for him. I saw hundreds along the road and every place except in the trees.

WILD GAME ABUNDANT

This stretch, a total of 118 miles, passing along the west coast through seaport towns and fishing villages, also affords many opportunities for a shot at water fowl and geese. The road winds through many low mountain passes, and often below one sees narrow, shallow inlets, dotted with little islands, and simply covered with myriads of ducks and swans, always with a solitary gander mounting guard on the bank with one leg curled under him and one eye wide open. From time to time one sees the sea, studded with islands, and the title the old kings of Korea assumed—King of Tai Han and 10,000 Isles—is easy to understand.

Zanlado province has a superabundance of red clay, and were it not for my desire to try out the untraveled roads I would be tempted to get back on the main highways. Probably the old Korean custom of denuding the country for miles back from the sea, in order to offer no attraction to marauding pirates, is the reason why this route is so lacking in points of historical interest, except for a few walled cities and roadside tombs.

After crossing several high passes, mostly in driving rain, it was with keen delight that I came out on the main highway 29 miles out of Mokpo. This is a good road and it is a pleasure to drive over it. It is not used much, but is in fine condition. All the bridges are present, and only in a few places has the omnipresent red clay been used.

This side of the ocean coast has one of the biggest tide movements in the world, but fortunately the tide was in and we made Mokpo in good time, ending several days hard going.

Mokpo is in many points similar to Kunsan. It has little of historical value, the one point of interest being Usui-ei, 21 miles from the city. It was here that Admiral Yi, the inventor of the Tortoise Boat, made his naval base at the time of Hideyoshi's invasion.

Here ends the last part of the first leg of my trip. In the next article I hope to have much to write regarding the good roads I expect to find.

American Fliers Forging To Front

During the last twelve months the United States took the lead in practically all phases of aviation, according to a chronology for 1922 issued recently by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. American pilots in American made machines have captured world records held in some instances for many years by Europeans. The Chamber points to the record of the air mail, which has traveled 1,750,000 miles in twelve months, carrying 49,000,000 letters without a fatality to a pilot.

"The year has been characterised by remarkable progress in design, construction and operation," the report says. "No where else has there been such startling improvement. American pilots in American machines have obtained such results as to warrant the assertion that theirs has been the most significant series of achievements in the world history of flight.

"During the year many more world's records came to America. In October Brig. Gen. William Mitchell in an Army-Curtiss biplane averaged 224.58 miles an hour over a straightaway course, thereby wresting the record from Sadi Lecointe, who a month before had attained an average of 213.575 miles an hour under similar conditions in France.

"In making this record General Mitchell flew the same biplane and same Curtiss motor in which Lieutenant R. L. Maughan of the Army Air Service won the Pulitzer Trophy race, flying 250 kilometers, closed circuit, with fifteen turns, at an average of 205.8 miles an hour. In that race Maughan also broke the international record for 100 and 200 kilometer closed and straight course flying. Six other airplanes had broken the 50 and 100 kilometer records in the same race before Maughan's remarkable performance. All the planes were American with American motors.

"In connection with the national races at Detroit there were more than 290,000 miles of flying, two-thirds of it cross-country travel, by civilian, army, navy, marine corps and air mail machine flown to the races from all parts of the country. There were no serious accidents. The same applies to the operations of aeromarine airways, the largest and most successful flying boat service in the world.

"Aeromarine airways on its New York-Atlantic City, Key West-Havana, Miami-Nassau and Bimini lines and Detroit-Cleveland service, safely carried more than 10,000 passengers and thousands of pounds of freight. More than 500 civilians learned to pilot their own machines. They were students at civilian flying schools located in a dozen States.

"At least twenty new types of airplanes were completed or started in as many factories. Great progress was made in design and construction methods. Seventy-two trades are represented in the construction of aircraft.

"The United States air mail has continued its wonderful demonstration of practical flying. Its actual operations have been confined to the transcontinental route between New York and San Francisco. Mail planes in July had completed their fourth year of flying operations, traversing 1,750,000 miles in twelve months without a fatality and carrying 19,000,000 letters. Several new planes were developed for mail carrying service.

"One of the many improvements is the aeromarine wing, which adds hundreds of pounds to the carrying capacity of a mail plane. Another new wing which increased the performance of certain types of planes was developed by Lawrence Sperry, who also perfected a device by which he successfully dropped the entire undercarriage of his plane, wheels and all, after taking off. He then landed on a skid, which so reduced his landing speed that he was able to alight in very small spaces.

OTHER SAFETY CREATIONS

"Many other devices were created to make the airplane easier and safer to operate, among them the lateral 'pressure equaliser,' which Grover Loening installed on his monoplane flying yachts. The development of the reversible propeller, the super-charger and the Gallaudet geared propeller mechanism is being carried on in the United States at various laboratories and factories.

"The world's altitude record, made by Lieutenant J. A. Macready in 1921 and which was made possible by the supercharger developed by the Army Air Service at McCook Field, has not been surpassed. Parachutes, known as aerial life preservers, have become dependable. While many civilians have contributed much to parachute development, the long jumps have been made by army aviators. Last June Captain A. W. Stevens broke the official record by dropping 24,200 feet over McCook Field.

"On April 17, Clifford Webster in a Loening air yacht flew with a passenger from Palm Beach, Fla., to New York between daylight and dark. His flying time was 9 hours and 56 minutes for the 1,220 miles, which he covered with one stop for fuel. Another world's record was made by army pilots in September, when Lieutenants Oakley Kelly and J. A. Macready flew 2,060 miles between San Diego, Cal., and Indianapolis, Ind., without stopping. A few days previously they had made another record duration flight, remaining in the air 35 hours 18 minutes and 30 seconds, in the same plane, an Army-Fokker T-2 monoplane with Liberty motor.

"The United States Naval Bureau of Aeronautics operated with the fleet and also along the coast. Naval aviators mapped and surveyed the coastline. The mapping of the Mississippi delta, completed during the year, is a notable instance of the valuable peacetime work rendered by the services, as is the forest fire patrol maintained by the Army Air Service. Eighty-seven planes, equipped with radio, operated over the national forests on the Pacific Coast, saving millions of dollars' worth of standing timber because the aerial observers could detect, locate and report small fires before they got beyond control.

NAVAL AVIATION

"Naval aviation reached a high degree of efficiency in defensive work. In September naval torpedo planes operating off the Virginia Capes demonstrated the practicability of torpedo attack from the air, the number of hits scored against surface craft indicating success. In August, Flying Plane Squadron No. 1, at San Diego, made an enviable record with machine guns in aerial combat. The squadron attained a maximum of 145 direct hits in 27 seconds.

"The lighter-than-air program has been continued with all the facilities at the command of the army and navy forces. The rigid airship ZR-1 is now being completed at the giant hangar at Lakehurst, N. J., and another, the ZR-3, is being built for the Navy at the Zeppelin plant in Germany as part of the indemnity award. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio, is building a large semi-rigid airship 300 feet long for the Army Air Service.

"The experimental aircraft carrier Langley was commissioned early in 1922, and in August two other ships, the Saratoga and Lexington, were started. They will also become aircraft carriers and will operate with the fleet. The catapult for launching planes from the decks of battleships has been perfected, and will be placed on all ships, which will have at least one plane ready for instant service. The idea of ship planes is not confined to the larger craft, but ever submarines are scheduled to go to sea with a plane aboard."

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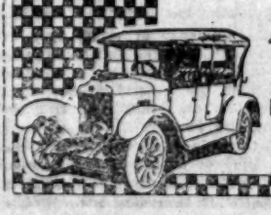

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Is Our World Collapsing; Mr. Wells On Dangers Ahead

BY H. G. WELLS

There is a certain kind of book, and this new book by Mr. and Mrs. Webb belongs to it, which fills me with the desire to test it upon some other particular person, a kind of book which, by its very tone and quality, seems to evoke an ideal reader to be ideally shocked, baffled, and interested by its pages.

For example, I never take up this spirited production of Dr. Marie Stopes or Miss Margaret Sanger without wishing for Dr. Malthus at my elbow, and I rarely opened the Times to read about Germany and the Germans during the wonderful editorship of Mr. Wickham Steed without a phantom invitation to Queen Victoria to share the intellectual treat. And much as I have appreciated "The Decay of Capitalist Civilisation" myself, I missed Walter Bagehot terribly. Or any good Middle Victorian.

For there lived then a whole generation of people of the highest intelligence and the most varied quality who believed firmly, who lived and acted in the sure and certain faith that they were in a safe, enduring, progressing, and developing social and economic system, sane and simple and right as no such system had ever been before. I was born in that age, and so were Mr. and Mrs. Webb; we breathed that air of assurance. I do not know how it was with them, but I am willing to confess that until close up to the beginning of the Great War, I did not realise, did not feel, the stupendous instability of the Western European world.

Intellectually, I could take in that idea of a reeling instability, could write fantastic stories about it, could say, "This world may fall over itself," and imagine results. But it is only in the last ten years that I have grasped it as a fact, in which I am personally involved, that this system is really now breaking up, and that it has neither recuperative nor reconstructive power.

For more than a century a phase of machine production and scientific agriculture under the direction of competing private owners, restrained only by nationalist limitations, has produced a vast proliferation of material resources and a stupendous overpopulation of the world. A more and more fictitious monetary and credit system has bound together this swelling and distended complex of lives in a more and more intricate and less and less manageable system of debts and obligations. We believed it was a new social order, and it was no more than a bladder, a distention, an inflation produced by the development of material science. The Great War pricked the bladder. Or, rather, the Great War was the bursting of the bladder. The wen sinks and subsides; in other words, world production is diminishing, and want, disease, and death are reaping the excessive human multitude. "History," our authors tell us, will regard it "not as an epoch, but an episode, and in the main a tragic episode, or Dark Age between two epochs."

Our two authors set about their task with that affectation of being plain, uninspired, practical people that distinguishes them: the book is written very well, but as if it was well written by accident; and they produce easily and clearly a very complete analysis of the operating weaknesses that from the first have doomed the world of private Capitalism.

From the point of view of those who still dream of salvage and reconstruction, the most striking and disturbing part of the book is the treatment of the growth of the spirit of sabotage under an individualistic competitive system. If you are a sound business man and you cannot run your mine or your factory at a sufficient profit to yourself, or if you can increase profits by limiting output, you lock out your workers and stop production. That is sound business; it is fundamental to the private capitalist system, and it is the very fount and origin of all the sabotage that now spreads throughout the world, not only destroying the present system steadily and surely, but creating a hopeless atmosphere for any comprehensive reconstructive effort.

Here are words that I would have inscribed in large letters of fire, if possible, wherever two or three or more men of affairs are gathered together: they are so true and so essential to all our present problems:

"We must face the practical certainty that if the transition from Capitalism to Socialism is not intelligently anticipated, planned and guided by the rulers of the people, the people, when the breaking strain is reached, will resort to sabotage to force the government to tackle the job of reconstruction; and the danger is that the sabotage may go so far as to make the job impossible.

And, again: "If trading without conscience is to be the order of the day, Capitalism need not hope to die quietly in its bed; it will die by violence, and civilisation will perish with it from exhaustion," leaving mankind to starve down to a few hundred millions or so, and some centuries of barbarism before a fresh start towards sweetness and light is possible.

And this being so, what do you personally propose to do about it?

Labrador: What It Offers To The Cheerful Giver

BY DR. WILFRED GRENFELL

My brother had recently to advertise for a new cook; he did so in these uncommon terms: "Cook wanted: a knowledge of cooking desirable: cheerfulness essential."

Now "cheerfulness" is just the one thing I have labored for a good many years to make possible in Labrador; and it is thanks to eminently cheerful and cheering helpers the wide world over, that these labors have resulted in any success.

By the way, it was Labrador about which I was asked to write a few words. I have written and talked so much on this subject, that to find anything left unsaid is a trifle hard. If you have read a book called "A Labrador Doctor," published by Hodder and Stoughton in London and by Houghton Mifflin Company in America, you will know almost as much about the country as I know myself.

DISCOVERED BY VIKINGS

If you haven't, and if you don't mean to read it either, let me try in the small space that now remains to sum up the knowledge I have gained. Labrador is a good country; no spot of it lies further north than the Orkney Islands; much of it lies south of London. Discovered by Vikings, populated for 1,000 years by warring "Indians" and the "raw-meat eaters," whom they contemptuously dubbed "Eskimos" (about one man to the square 100 miles), it now belongs to Newfoundland, Great Britain's oldest colony.

There are still 1,000 Eskimos huddled in the extreme north whither they were driven by their foes. The latter are even more rare today. The Eskimos are merry, plucky, little fellows. The bulk of the inhabitants, however, are British descendants of British sea rovers, living on the sea, year in, year out, in more senses than one. The whale is not the only mammal that, wearied of treading the hard, dry land, has returned to live by fishing where fish are chiefly found; 20,000 Labradorites go "down north" from Newfoundland, Canada, and America, to fish in the summer only; the rest are permanent residents, and, therefore, known as "Liveyeres." Unschooled, superstitious, prejudiced, poor to a degree untranslatable to the English unemployed—yes; but plucky, patient, patriotic, grateful, and cheerful to a degree equally foreign to the understanding of an average English millionaire.

The falls of the Grand River eclipse Niagara, being twice as high, and it has fjords that put even the Norwegian into the shade. The innumerable rivers teem with salmon and trout. Its future as a mining country cannot be determined till a more thorough survey has been made—so far it has been only very spasmodic. Large deposits of iron are known to lie in the Mealy Mountains, and in the vast basin of the Hamilton River—while unlimited water power would run all the transportation and machinery necessary. The cold is not so extreme as further from the coast: Winnipeg and Edmonton are far colder in winter. The latitude insures as much sunlight as in England, and the snow covering for six months reflects every ray of light and doubles it.

The river valleys, and fjord sides also south of 56 deg. N. lat., are lined with good spruce, fir and birch timber. It is easy to camp anywhere. Several young Englishmen and many Americans have come out and spent the winter with us. Without exception they have loved the experience. Skiing and snowshoeing are extraordinarily exciting, while our splendid sledge dogs afford a mode of progression that is one continuous sport, enjoyed by them as much as by us. The element of intense affection for their masters is exactly the same with our large and powerful variety as with the homiest pet dog, while their skill in piloting and endurance is phenomenal.

As for our work, it began in 1892, when from the deck of a 90-ton ketch, in which I was trying to bring help to the banking fishermen, we ran into a fjord, and for the first time realised that the country carried an English-speaking population. At the invitation of the Newfoundland Government, who helped with a small annual subsidy, we took up regular work the following year, crossing and recrossing the Atlantic at first every year in our own little boat. From that has grown up a string of little hospitals and nursing stations, and two large children's homes for orphans and derelicts, now in operation over that 1,000 miles of coast and in north Newfoundland also. Synchronously industrial, educational, agricultural and other forms of social science have increasingly been undertaken, and a new era of hope for its people has been induced. The management lies in the hands of an international association, incorporated in England, America, Canada, and Newfoundland, and supported by men of good will in each country.

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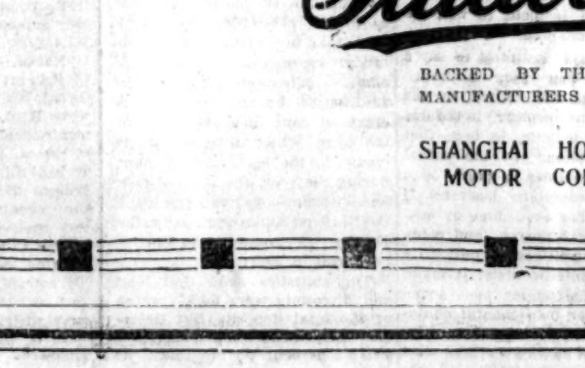

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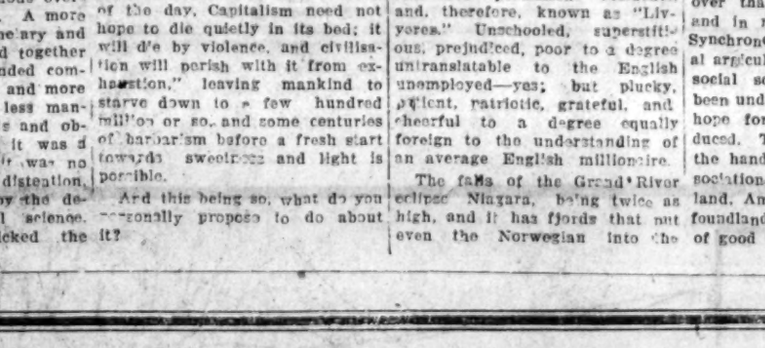

P-4

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James Joyce Has Splendid Whiskers, But His Book Proves Less Delightful

'Ulysses' Found To Be Shockingly Boresome And Boresomely Shocking, Save Perhaps For The Physician

BY IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

One freezing cold night last winter, in the Café des Deux Magots in Paris, one of the self-styled young American intellectuals passed an awed whisper to me across his cup of steaming chocolat and his plate of brioches.

"There's James Joyce, the author of 'Ulysses;' you know, the book Sylvia Beach of the Shakespeare Shop is bringing out soon."

It chanced that I did know. In fact, I couldn't have avoided acquiring the knowledge without leaving Paris. At that time, most of the moth-eaten, hungry-looking young Americans residing in the Latin Quarter of Paris, ostensibly for the purpose of improving their minds by inhaling deeply of European culture at the Sorbonne, Julien's and other art schools, and by intimate association with the broadening influence of life in the French capital, were talking about James Joyce, the Irishman, "Ulysses," the book, and Sylvia Beach, the slim, pretty daughter of a New Jersey minister.

ABOUT SYLVIA

Sylvia deserves a paragraph to herself, if for no other reason than her graduation from her early conservative environment to her Continental position as proprietor of a quaint, independent little bookshop in the Quarter, where, untrameled by conventions or censors, she could and did sponsor the Gargantuan literary child "Ulysses."

Being neither moth-eaten nor intellectual, but just a temporary Parisian with a good job and a predilection for being well-fed, I was never able to join in the Joyce-Ulysses-Beach conversations, although I was familiar with most of them, because I was always running into them. They were omnipresent so far as the Quarter was concerned. I gazed, therefore, with unaffected interest and pardonable curiosity at the cause of it all.

Long residence in Paris has affected James Joyce to the point where he uses his hands as conversational aids as volubly and gracefully as any Frenchman. They literally talk in words and phrase; keeping time with his thoughts and actually running ahead of his spoken words.

A SIGHT TO SEE

His lips, though they move rapidly in forming his words, are always behind the hands. Those lips themselves are interesting (as all partially obscured objects are), for their well chiseled outlines are entirely lost sight of by virtue of the fact that Joyce's luxuriant hirsute facial adornments immediately recall the quotation "for to admire and for to see."

The author's long, lean face is accentuated by an extremely pointed Van Dyke beard of rich brown. When Joyce is listening instead of talking he is using his conversational hands to stroke the beard. At such times he achieves a mildly Machiavellian appearance.

Grave eyes behind glasses add to the saturnine aspect of his face. That face, once seen, in memory later, launches a thousand doubts. All of them are concerned with the wonder that such individually innocent features can, in combination, acquire and project an expression that is half-satyric.

ALWAYS TALKED OF ULYSSES

Shortly after my optical introduction to the Irish author, I was frequently an interested fifth or sixth or sixteenth in the group in the corner of the Cafe des Deux Magots where Joyce and his satellites held forth nightly. No matter how the conversation waxed and waned, there was always some talk of Ulysses.

I promised myself I'd read the book if I ever got the chance.

There came a day when Sylvia Beach announced that the limited edition would be ready "soon." Like most publishers' promises, however, the soon became "shortly," the "shortly" developed into the "near future" and that, in turn, was translated into "a short time from now."

In the meantime, which I might express by a row of dots or stars and save the book editor's valuable space, I went to China. It was in Shanghai, the "Paris of the East," as the lovers of that cosmopolitan Chinese city love to call it, that I saw the ponderous two-inch thick volume, whose 730 pages, covered with more than a half million words, describe the passage of less than 20 hours.

The volume wears a mockingly innocent cover of coldly chaste cerulean blue paper—as smile-provoking an incongruity of a cover for the artistically lurid text as the blonde curls and cherub-like face of the professional baby vamp.

Right here, I make a confession. Like most women I nibble at the conclusion of a book first. I had been making earnest efforts to correct this bad habit, but living in China where everything is done backwards anyway, including reading, har softened me so that I easily reverted to my original proclivities I saw, the climax first so to speak, I gasped, I struggled for air, I read —as far as I could without additional fresh air.

BACK NORMALCY

Then did the normal thing and began to read the book from page one. Before I had progressed very far I resolved to stop reading the volume as one would a novel, or a work on travel, or philosophy or biography, and just "inspect" the book.

Some months later now, I learn with no little pleasure at my own perspicacity, that a really great man, Arnold Bennett, to wit, followed the same plan.

One always hesitates to say a book that has been so much prated about and touted to the skies as a "masterpiece" is tedious reading—so tedious, in fact, that even "inspection," to the extent of, say, two lines a page, is a task. One especially hesitates if the prating has been done by self-confessed bookworms and members of the well-known but little appreciated intelligentsia. It make the bored struggler feel, somehow, that her own mental equipment is below the complacently accepted level of those others who find gems of purest thought, marvels of preciosity couched in every line, hiding under every phrase.

ARNOLD WAS RIGHT

But with Arnold Bennett's assertion in a recent issue of The Bookman, that, "to comprehend 'Ulysses' is not among the recognised learned professions, and nobody should give his entire existence to the job." I take heart. Me and Arnold, in short, have the same ideas on that part of the subject and I now say boldy that altogether for a time I believed the fault must be with me, I realise now that not all things are revealed to all minds, and admitting this is no disgrace.

Bennett goes on to say that a more serious objection to the novel than the fact that, in writing it, Jayce deliberately set out to give no interpretative help to the innocent and defenceless reader, is its pervading difficult dullness.

However, later in his article he says: "The best portions of the novel (which, unfortunately, constitute only a fraction of the whole) are immortal."

FOOD FOR THE MEDICS

These Bennett-characterised "best portions," which occur toward the close of the books, are shockingly indecent for a novel, though they would be right at home in a medical treatise on certain thuoght processes as related to certain other processes. Bennett admits the indecency of these passages, even while bestowing the crown of superlative praise upon them for their absolute fidelity to actualities in life.

And while describing the book as a whole as "not pronographic, but more indecent, obscene, scatological and licentious than the majority of professedly pronographical books," the famous English man of letters asks "is the staggering indecency justified by results obtained?"

"The great majority of Britons would say that nothing could justify it," he continues. "For myself, I think that in the main it is not justified by results obtained.

JUSTIFIED IN PART

"But, I must plainly add, a the risk of opprobrium?" he goes on to say, "that in the finest passages it is in my opinion justified."

Which would seem to be h' last word on the subject.

Anyone who cares to pay a large sum of money for the volume and struggle through its encyclopedialike bulk, is welcome to do so, after his warning.

National Banks' Resources Aggregate $21,974,957,000

(China Press Service)

Washington, by mail.—American national banks occupied "a more commanding position" at the time of the last bank call than at any time in more than two years, according to a statement by Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger. The statement added that, aside from the position of the national banks, the last call indicated "greater activity in industrial pursuits" in virtually every line of effort.

The aggregate resources of 8,225 reporting national banks on the date of the call, December 29, last, amounted to $21,974,957,000, an increase of $1,048,858,000 over the aggregate resources of the same banks on September 15, the date of the previous bank call. The total represented an increase in aggregate resources for the year 1922 of $2,031, 215,000, a figure of itself regarded as sufficient proof of renewed industrial and commercial progress.

There are approximately 33,000 banking institutions in the country, but the number of national banks included in the figures given by Mr. Crissinger represent a much greater proportion of the total banking resources than they do in number, according to Treasury officials. The indications given by statistics affecting those banks, therefore carry more weight in the view of officials than would be the case were the ratio of the resources the same as the ratio of the numbers of the financial houses.

Loans and discounts of the National banks, December 29, amounted to $11,599,668,000, or slightly more than half of the available aggregate resources. The figure includes rediscounts of more than $262,000,000 but represents an increase of more than $94,000,000 for the year. While there was an increase in the loans and discounts during the year, the ratio of loans and discounts to total deposits of the National banks decreased rather heavily as compared to the last bank call in 1921:

The statistics show that loans and discounts were 66.59 percent of the total deposits last December 29, while they constituted 78.32 percent of the total deposits December 31, 1921. The reduction in the percentage was said to show a general tendency of borrowers to liquidate their loans and this was said usually to show a healthier tone in business.

Total deposits were recorded December 29 at $17,420,481,000, or an increase in the year of $2,345,379,000. While part of the increase obviously can be traced to the steady growth of commerce and industry in a nation of increasing population, some of it, in the view of treasury officials, necessarily must result from improved business conditions.

Comptroller Crissinger in his report says:

"The resources of national banks in each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts were increased between September 15 and December 29, 1922. The largest increase in the second Federal Reserve or New York district was $439,823,000; the next largest increase, $86,411,900 was in the eighth or St. Louis district, while banks in the third or Philadelphia district show an increase of $78,156,000 and in the fourth or Cleveland district, the increase was $73,381,000. Increases in the other districts ranged from $17,324,000 to $72,100,000.

"Nationals bank holdings for U. S. Government securities, December 29, 1922, amounted to $2,656,560,000, an increase over the amount reported September 15, 1922, of $254,068,000 and an increase since December 31, 1921, of $680,662,600.

"The holdings of other bonds, stock and securities, etc., amounted to $2,347,479,000, December 29, 1922, compared with $2,289,782,000, September 15, 1922, and $2,081,442,000, December 31, 1921.

"National Banks in each of the 12 Federal Reserve districts reported reserve with Federal Reserve Banks in excess of the legal requirements. The largest amount of excess, $12,633,000 was reported by banks in the Second New York Federal Reserve district; banks in the seventh district reported excess reserve $8,563,000 and banks in the third and twelfth districts reported excess reserves of $7,949,000 and $6,096,000 respectively. In none of the other Federal Reserve districts was the excess reserve of banks below two million dollars."

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China Press Sports

BUT FOR ADVERSITY SOME MEN WOULD NEVER KNOW HOW LITTLE THEY CAN BORROW

SHANGHAI. SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1923

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND AGAIN DRAW

International Cup Final Is Tied At Two Goals All

EXTRA 30 MIN.

Repetition Of Play A Week Ago; Little Team Work

BY "WHISTLE"

It looks as if the final round between England and Scotland is likely to develop into a weekly fixture, as they again played to a draw yesterday and after an extra half hour, at that. In the first half England played against the sun and the wind was mostly across the field.

It was a scrappy game, like last week spoilt by lack of cohesion in both teams, and poor shooting.

Several chances fell to England early in the game, but the outside forwards were failing in getting the ball across, and once Wilkinson missed a good one putting wide. The Scots were the first to score.

Brodie and Watson breaking loose on the left the latter rushed a pass past Brown and sent in one which glanced off Wade's fist hit the inside of the upright and came out again, but the Ref. ruled it over the line, and Scotland stood one up.

A long dropping kick from Turner gave Quayle a fine chance but he waited too long and Campbell interposed when he eventually shot.

Phillips then had some hard luck, he opened finely and passed to Falconer, the latter made ground and returned to Phillips who put in a beauty which had Wade beaten, hitting the upright and rebounding clear.

ENGLAND EQUALISES

From this on, England did the pressing, and many attacks developed but finished poorly, till at last Ogden and Quayle ran up on the left and the former finished with a low drive, beating McLean who failed to gather the ball.

Shortly afterwards Wilkinson picked up one from Deer, and shooting with his back to the goal beat McLean easily, and England stood one up at the half.

The second half found Ogden a passenger from a fall on his shoulder, and the Scots did most of the pressing.

Keith nearly scored early on when Wade was out but Brown got his foot there in time.

Time after time the Scots men looked certain to score but Turner and Brown broke up at finish, and Wade, who was playing a fine game, managed what they could not reach.

SCOTLAND'S SECOND

Scotland's equalising goal arrived from a run up by Wilson who slung across, and Phillips, just there, headed in a beauty. The English forwards were getting chances, only their halves were not feeding them consistently, but Ogden had a great chance just before time with McLean out, he was close in, and put wide.

Extra play was decided on, and the game continued a record of missed chances. Crawford coming up, went through on his own, fooling the defence, but when close up, passed across, instead of shooting, and Brodie netting, was ruled offside.

An English movement then provided a thrill, Goldman slung across to Deer, who raced down and put in a screw, hitting the bar and running along it. Ogden returned across goal, but the defence cleared safely.

No further score was recorded and the final whistle went to a two all draw.

As last week, it was the backs that saved England and the halves, Scotland. The Scotch forwards were together better and quicker on the ball.

Coulcher was badly missed in the English line, and Quayle in his place was not convincing, in fact the whole line failed to combine, and the Scotch halves were too good for them.

Association Football

(Reuter's Service)

London March 30.—

Aston Villa 1, Chelsea 0.

Bolton Wanderers 0, Everton 2.

Burnley 1, Cardiff City 5.

Liverpool 2, Sheffield United 1.

Sunderland 2, Manchester City 0.

Tottenham Hotspur 1, Preston North End 1.

Notts Forest 2, Middlesborough 1.

Oldham Athletic 0, Newcastle United 0.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Lonely is the man who understands.
Lonely is vision that leads a man away
From the pasture lands,
From the furrows of corn and the brown lands of hay,
To the mountain-side,
To the high places where contemplation brings
All his adventurings
Among the sowers and tillers in the wide
Valleys to one fused experience,
That shall control
The courses of his soul,
And give his hand
Courage and continence.

* * *

I saw a great play last Thursday night. That play is probably one of the greatest of a generation. It told of a man who is undoubtedly one of the greatest in a nation's history.

It was written by an Englishman. The subject is an American. Subject and author are great. The author was able to appreciate his character. Abraham Lincoln would have been the first man to delight his ever ready listeners with lines culled from the author.

I can go back many years now and recall the many plays that have been produced at the Lyceum Theater or elsewhere locally, but with the exception of Matheson Lang's Shakespeare's productions, I cannot think or remember any play that has left so profound an impression upon my mind as Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln."

I have read the play again and again. It tells of a man who was human to the core. The play didn't seek to hide his faults. The play was sincere and carried upon its beautiful lines a story that will live when many a more popular play will have sunk into oblivion.

The nobility of a great character is drawn for us with a nobility of great lines that will make Drinkwater live as long as we can love beauty of manhood and expression.

Drinkwater had three purposes in his mind when he gave the world his famous play "Abraham Lincoln." He did not propose to set himself up as an historian but as a dramatist. Yet, he did not neglect the faithful work of the former. He sought from many volumes his inspirations, and from none did he get more sure touches of his fine subject as from Lord Charnwood. Here again it is an Englishman who in a noble monograph depicts in all sympathy a great man.

The author's second purpose was to bring out in his work the inspiring example of a man who handled war nobly and with imagination.

His third purpose, as an Englishman, and therefore not a citizen of the country that gave Lincoln birth, was to make no attempt at "local color" or to make his characaters speak in an idiom to which they had not been bred. To have done this would have been to treat his subject with undesired levity.

* * *

I cannot be anything but enthusiastic about this play of "Abraham Lincoln." I cannot be anything but appreciative of the excellent company that gave local playgoers the privilege of witnessing an altogether fine production.

It was not a line here and there that appealed. The whole play conveyed the right atmosphere. A well filled house sat through three hours rapt. There was no love interest in the play except the love of a great man for humanity. There was none of the thrill that one meets in the usual modern drama or comedy. It was full of the influence of a man who seemed to be expressing his thoughts aloud. And yet when midnight had passed, the audience did not anxiously seek for coats, wraps, furs and hats, but they remained in their seats and called and called again for the man who had made Abraham Lincoln live again.

W. E. Holloway was "Lincoln." I ought to say that W. E. Holloway played the part of "Lincoln," but I prefer to say he was the man. He did not strive to copy either the creator of the part in England, or did he try to imitate the work of the American actor. He took his own interpretation.

It may have been wrong in parts. He may have made Lincoln a bit too restive; a bit too impetuous. At least some of my friends who were with me last Thursday thought so. I didn't. I have read the play. I have studied the story of that fine

(Continued on Page 8)

Herb Pennock May Rout Yankees' Southpaw Jinx

BY DAVIS J. WALSH

If Herb Pennock, recently acquired by trade, can "left-hand" his way into popular esteem at the Polo Grounds next season, he will be the first and only successful southpaw in the employ of the Yanks in their twenty-two years of existence. They have never owned a real left hander, though the bushes have been combed and the cash drawer turned inside out. Somehow, the rare species that combines left-hand tendencies with right-hand horse sense and control has managed to outrun the local dollar mark.

Pennock may or may not prove the lone exception. He has been a reasonably consistent winner for upward of a half dozen seasons, but it is significant that he has been the victim of a gradual decline in effectiveness during recent campaigns. Apparently he is nearing the inevitable end of a tether that was none too robust at any time.

CAN'T BE WORSE

At that his mental hazard is slightly less than nothing. He has little to fear from a possible comparison with the records of his predecessors, for it is a fitting commentary on their general ineptitude that George Mogridge and "Doc" Newton were the best of an indifferent lot.

Mogridge is a good left-hander, who only achieved real results after leaving New York for Washington. Newton was just good enough to be speedily forgotten as soon as he passed out of the major Leagues. Neither can be mentioned in the same breath with the great left-handers of the game.

Newton was a member of the Yankee staff during the pioneer days at the old hilltop grounds. Another left-hander of that era was Jesse Tannehill. Jesse was all over and done with at that time, however, and only paused here on his way out of the big leagues.

VAUGHN VALUELESS

Subsequently Jim Vaughn slumbered through several seasons on the Yankee payroll, but wasn't worth a hoot in Harlem. He had slight interest in baseball in those early days and was turned loose by several major league outfits before he caught on with the Cubs and forthwith became one of the best left-handers in the game.

Tacks Neuer, Pete Wilson, Harry Abeles, Ernie Hoff and Heine Schultz were further experiments of the ill-fated Farrell regime. Even "Butch" Schmidt, who attaind a modicum of fame as first baseman for the world's champion Braves of 1914, tried to get by as a left-hander with the Yanks, but failed to impress.

Of late years Nick Cullop, Herb Thormahlen, Mogridge, Harry Harper and Frank O'Doul were conspicuous at the paymaster's window on the first and fifteenth of the month. Their remaining recommendations were obscure. Mogridge won and lost his share of games here, but seemed incapable of his best under Miller Huggins, while O'Doul seldom got a chance, and Cullop, Thormahlen and Harper simply didn't belong.

Aleck Leslie, All-Round Star, Sails For Home

Aleck Leslie of the House of Ewo, star outside left on the Shanghai Football Club for several years, cricketer and all-round sportsman, left for England yesterday for a six-months' holiday.

Aleck went home happy for his Nanyang soccer team copped the last East China Intercollegiate title and came through a remarkable season under his efficient coaching.

Leslie will be back in Shanghai by October and hopes to handle the college footballers next season.

SHANGHAI IS WINNER AT HOCKEY

Defeats Hongkong, 4-2, And Wins From Tientsin, 8-3

LOCALS GET JUMP

Northerners Have Hard Luck Yesterday On Grass Field

INTERPORT HOCKEY

Shanghai	4
Hongkong	2
Shanghai	8
Tientsin	3

TODAY'S GAME

Tientsin vs. Hongkong at 3:15 p.m.

BY JESSE THOMPSON

In the second game of the Interport Hockey Series, played at the Race Course yesterday afternoon, Shanghai defeated Tientsin in a rather unequal tussle to the tune of 8-3. The game, while fast and in the main interesting, lacked brilliant play save in a few instances. Combination of the teams, on the other hand, was very good.

Following a snappy start off, in which the play was carried into the Tientsin part of the field, came a sharp try on the part of the forwards of the home team before the opposing goal, resulting in the opening score, neatly netted by Brown, playing outside right for Shanghai.

This, happening within five minutes of the whistle, may well have been discouraging for the visitors, and they did not rally until both Lanning, Shanghai's inside left, had scored, and Crompton had followed the lead from a neat pass from Brown.

With the score standing at three-nothing, the Tientsin defense seemed to suddenly settle down in earnest and there followed much hot work with Mould and Akram Khan of Tientsin very effectively spoiling the work of the opposing forward line.

As a matter of fact so far had the visitors recovered from their setback that the ball was now carried toward the Shanghai penalty area, and from a "Sticks" awarded Tientsin there almost resulted a counter score, which however did not materialise, owing partly to faulty shooting, and partly to the fine defense work of Collaco of Shanghai.

IS GOOD BATTLE

The game then settled down to a regular see-sawing, with the players now on the one side and now on the other, a state of affairs which lasted until Beaumont of the Shanghai forwards managed to net from a pass off Crompton. And it was not until after Tientsin had made several all but successful attempts to pierce the Shanghai defense—attempts which failed owing to wide shooting—that Beaumont again scored, following a very magnificent run down the field which was but half protected.

And then came Maude's chance. Maude, Captain, and center of the Tientsin forward line has a style peculiarly his own. And it is just as effective as it is peculiar, his opponents have found out. It is his habit to somehow pick the ball up in the air, and there to keep it, using his stick much in the way as a lacrosse bat is used. At the same time this is done, ground is being gained. Following this method, he made his way all but unchecked until he had reached the Shanghai goal, and there, letting the ball drop, he shot, straight and true, right past Jones's defence bringing the score up to five-one.

A renewed attack by Tientsin was opposed with determination. Play then settled down to desultory hitting and running. The whistle sounded for the lemons.

With the game going against them, Tientsin, on resumption, returned to the attack, and it must be said that their excellent play at this stage of the game was deserving of better success than was accorded them. Time and again did their forward line capture the ball and sweep in formation down the field, only to meet with the sterling halves and backs of the home team.

MAUDE IS STAR

Once Donnelly, Tientsin's outside left, all but scored with a shot that took the ball just over the top bar, and another time Raghbir Singh was very close to success, and still a third time, the Tientsin

(Continued on Page 3)

Brigadier-General W. A. Dalgarno, E. W. O.

SHANGHAI WINS INTERPORT RUGBY GAME AT TIENTSIN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tientsin, March 31.—Shanghai defeated Tientsin by 12 points to 3 in the interport Rugby match played here today.

CHINA OLYMPIC BASEBALL NINE TIES AMERICANS

Mal Maloney's crew and the Chinese Olympic baseball team battled through nine innings yesterday afternoon at the Y.M.C.A. Field on North Szechuen Road and the final score was 8-8.

The game which was the first in a series of three, demonstrated that there are three or four Chinese who will be able to hold their own at Osaka. Chen, the third sacker, has a great arm and picks them up nicely while Yang, caught yesterday and will play an infield position today slapped Maloney for a triple and a circuit clout.

Lee started on the mound for the Chinese and went very well. He worked six innings, showing a nice hook and a fast one, and improved as the game wore on. Harry Kingman, who played first base for the Olympickers, didn't let his star work too hard and yanked him in the sixth. The Chinese outfield is weak.

Pepper caught his first game in Shanghai and may prove an addition to the Shanghai team. Doc Swan, played first, Doc Gray was in the outfield with Wilhelmi and an American School lad, while a couple of new comers and the Number One Boy made up the rest of the nine. Interport hockey, the races, Easter shopping and a dozen other counter attractions deprived Maloney of several of his "regulars."

"Obie" O'Brien was out warming up in the umpire's position and showed that he is going to have a big year at the Race Course. O'Brien is much faster this year and has taken off weight.

The teams play again today and tomorrow.

American School Track Men Has Eyes On Local Title; Big Meet Carded May 26

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

Track and field enthusiasts at the American School have begun intensive training under the direction of Coach W. W. Bartlett, Principal of the School, and with a hard practice schedule ahead, the S. A. S. team should be whipped into shape in time for the triangular Interscholastic field and track meet, which is scheduled for May 26.

The team is considerably weakened by the loss of Caldwell, Waters, and Chase of last year's squad. The departure of Caldwell and Chase greatly weakens the team in the short-distance runs, while Waters, interscholastic quarter mile champion, will be badly missed in his event. With Caldwell and Pahomoff gone, a number of points will be lost in the weight events.

The long distance men are in fine shape after last week's cross-country run, and will need but a few weeks of sprinting practice on the track to be in their best form. In the 880 and mile, the American School will have Fisher, Hager, and Grafton, and several other lads are training hard for these events. Sandy Collins, who showed great promise as a cross-country and mile runner, will be unable to run this spring on account of trouble with a weak heart.

Herbert Pierce is the main hope of the S. A. S. in the 440, and with plenty of practice he should surely develop into a first-class man. He is the only fast quarter man the School boasts, and the Interscholastic race between Pierce and Brockett will be a hummer.

There are several sprinters coming on, but Brewster and Pierce are the outstanding men for the dashes. Both of these men have endurance and speed, but are slow at starting, and show much better form in the 220 than in the hundred.

In the hurdles, the S. A. S. will be represented by McDaniel, and several new men. McDaniel have little speed, but he clears the sticks nicely, and always gives his opponent a close race.

In the field events, the American School will be strong in the high jump and pole vault, but weak in the broad jump and weight throws. McDaniel, Grafton, Moffett and Huizinga are trying out for the high jump, and they have all cleared five feet. In the pole vault, McDaniel is easily the pick, and with proper coaching he should clear ten feet with little difficulty.

Brewster is the only man for the broad jump, but there are several other aspirants for the team. Brewster at present holds the school record in this event, shows good form, and will probably better the interscholastic record of 18 feet, which is held by Johannson of the Public School.

Lipson, Squires, McGinnis will probably represent the School in the shot put and the discus. The discus throw will undoubtedly go to the S. A. S. this year, but the shotput is an uncertain event, and there will be close competition between Lipson and Squires, and the heavy men from the Hanbury School.

The schedule will include a School meet for the individual and inter-class championship of the institution, and duel meets with St. John's University and the Kashing Athletic Association, besides the annual Interscholastic.

The meet with St. John's may be held on April 21, and the S.A.S. team will be training hard immediately after the presentation of "Pocahontas." The Kashing meet will come on April 28, the Interscholastic cross-country run on May 5, and the Interscholastic meet on May 26.

FOOTBALL WEDNESDAY

The International Football match, which resulted in a draw yesterday, and also a week ago, will be replayed on Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on the S. F. C. Grounds.

FAVORITES RUN TRUE TO FORM

First Day Of I. R. C. Easter Meeting Lacks Thrills

ONE BIG DIVIDEND

Stibnite Pays $294; Bright Folly Pulls Real Surprise

Good weather was the only distinguishing feature of the first day of the Easter race meeting at Kiangwan yesterday, although one dividend of $294.10 was paid a few fortunate ones who backed Stibnite to win in the seventh race on the program.

Stibnite paid the record dividend by winning the race under good riding by Mr. William Hu, beating Pole Star by three-fourths of a length in handy fashion. Artful-fellow was third. West Lake paid $178 for second place in the first race but no other dividends were paid yesterday that caused any exclamations.

In the fourth race some little excitement was caused by Social Union's leading Marsefield jn, although both the crack Kiangwan racer and the Champion's winner were beaten by Bright Folly, ridden by Mr. A. N. Dallas. Social Union beat Marsefield three lengths for second place.

Three riders were thrown or fell in the steeplechase event, but none was injured. Mr. Stang-Lund gave some of the spectators a thrill when he took his tumble off Nordborg on the jump in front of the grandstands. Wild Chance won the event with Mr. Sparke up, with Hampshire Downs second and Ellerfield third. Ellerfield, ridden by Mr. Morriss in his familiar pink coat up, made a desperate effort to continue the series of jumping wins for the Field stable but was unable to overcome Wild Chance's lead in the home stretch.

1.—The Novices Race, 1¼ mile.

lbs.

Messrs. T. T. Chow and Co.'s grey The Koulan (Quincey) .....147—1

Messrs. Chow and Loo's brown West Lake (W. M. Adam) .....137—2

Mr. Tucksing's black Yukon Star (Spencer) 142—3

Won by: 4 lengths; 3 lengths. Time: 2:43.

Also ran: Hajime (Morimoto), Sea Crest (P. C. Wu), Mastership (Heinserling), Armistice Day (Encarnacao), Meadowcroft (Maitland), Dawning Star (R. S. Dallas), Hanyang (Botelho), Repulse Bay (Hughes), Wicked Eyes (Halmovitch), and Grangefield (J. Edgar).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $13.10; Place 1st $8.20, 2nd $75.00, 3rd $43.60.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 429, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 448, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 313.

Unplaced.—96, 307, 409, 50, 215, 479, 145, 311, 459, 261.

2.—The Easter Flyaway Plate, 5 furlongs.

lbs.

Mr. John Johnstone's grey Christmas Gift (Johnstone) .....149—1

Mrs. Yih's bl. dun Blue Diamond (Hill) ....155—2

Mr. William McBain's grey Greyhound (Maitland) .....158—3

Won by: 2 lengths; 2 lengths. Time: 1:15 1-5.

Also ran: Spotted Dragon (Halmovitch), Girondin (Hughes), Baycroft (Liddell), Russian Money (Vida), Takeo (Morimoto), Happy Day (Y. Wong), St. Lawrence (Spencer), Derbyshire (Quincey), Masurek (Knoll), Kewiki (Macdonnell), and Re-Organisation (A. N. Dallas).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $6.60; Place 1st $6.10, 2nd $8.40, 3rd $20.40.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 225, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 349, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 162.

Unplaced: 155, 146, 410, 166, 113, 404, 176, 394, 543, 508, 25.

3.—The Chaazee Cup, 1 mile.

lbs.

Mr. San Sing's grey Dynameter (Halmovitch) 142—1

Mr. J. H. Tam's chesnut Speedy-fellow (Hill) 154—2

Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Wyolesfield (Heard) 155—3

Won by: 1½ lengths; 1 length.

Time: 2:04 3-5.

Also ran: Coquelicot (Lieh), Morning Bell (Bremner), Cavaltie (J. Liou), Archer (Moller), Suffolk Guide (L. F. Soong), Bronze (John Johnstone), Little

Darling (Quincey), Man-of-War (Morimoto), Accelerator (Maitland), Galopin (F. R. Vida), Century Star (A. N. Dallas), Fitzroy (Crokam), Stoneycroft (Liddell), Happy New Year (Macdonnell), and Citizenship (Y. Wong).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $24.50; Place 1st $8.70, 2nd 7.80, 3rd $10.40.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 539, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 451, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 670.

Unplaced: 699, 133, 299, 500, 277, 233, 264, 452, 627, 438, 483, 472, 863, 710, 660.

4.—The Yangtsze Stakes, 1¼ mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Leaf's dun Bright Folly (A. N. Dallas)	158—1
Mr. John Johnstone's grey Social Union (Johnstone)	158—2
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Mareshield (Heard)	155—3

Won by: short head; 3 lengths. Time: 2:40 3-5.

Also ran: Association, Haimovitch), Ownership (Y. Wong), The Gypsy Bird (L. F. Soong), Ikoma (Moller), Co-Operation (Quincey), Artful Dodger (Hill), and Kennington (Macdonnell).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $27.20; Place 1st $6.70, 2nd $6.30, 3rd $5.90.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 400, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 44, 3rd Pony Ticket 132.

Unplaced: 142, 476, 355, 120, 50, 800, 624.

5.—The Easter Maiden Steeplechase, about 2 miles.

	lbs.
Messrs. Sparke & Brand's bay Wild Chance (Sparke)	158—1
Mr. Sing Ding's bay Hampshire Down (Liddell)	154—2
Mr. Henry Morriss' chestnut Ellerfield (Morriss)	158—3

Won by: 1½ lengths; 1 length. Time: 4:24 2-5.

Also ran: Ukulele (Bremner), Yellowrib (New Biggings), Tussore (Greig), Huntsman (Wm. Hu), Nordborg (Stang Lund), Right Royal (F. A. Pollock), The Peregrine (Botelho), Micawber (Maitland), Click Clack (R. Gordon), Wee Mac (R. Moon), and Forest Fire (H. Arthur).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $26.40; Place 1st $6.80, 2nd $8.40, 3rd $5.90.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 15, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 396, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 626.

Unplaced: 909, 225, 521, 424, 403, 863, 173, 459, 608, 315, 804.

6.—The Easter Criterion Stakes, 1 mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Day's grey Shenkoland (A. N. Dallas)	155—1
Mr. Sing Ding's chesnut South Down (J. Liou)	161—2
Mr. Toeg's grey Tommy Lad (Moller)	152—3

Won by: 3 lengths; 4 lengths. Time: 2:07 1-5.

Also ran: The Teloo (Haimovitch), Pencastle (Johnstone), Conqueror Dahlia (Crokam), Carlington (Liddell), Patsfield (Morriss).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $9.00; Place 1st $6.10, 2nd $6.90, 3rd $21.30.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 895, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 856, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 320.

Unplaced: 612, 879, 733, 752, 855.

7.—The Second Nursery Handicap, 1¼ mile.

	lbs.
Messrs. Chow Brothers' dun Stibnite (Wm. Hu)	145—1
Mr. Tucksing's chesnut Pole Star (A. N. Dallas)	154—2
Mr. J. H. Tam's bay Artful-fellow (Hill)	153—3

Won by: ¾ length; a neck. Time: 2:42.

Also ran: Lordship (Wong), Arima (Tomono), Sunshadow (Liddell), Seine (Moller), Niccolite (Liou), and Brown Diamond (Macdonnell).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $294.10; Place 1st $21.40, 2nd $6.60, 3rd $8.70.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 900, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 487, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 145.

Unplaced: 270, 439, 934, 658, 856, 877.

8.—The Easter Stakes, ¾ mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Tucksing's grey Shooting Star (Crokam)	155—1
Messrs. Chow Brothers' grey Galenite (S. Liu)	158—2
T. T. Chow and Co's. cream The Chati (J. Liou)	149—3

Won by: ¾ length; ¾ length. Time: 1:33 2-5.

Also ran: Goo Goo Eyes (Haimovitch), Lone Star (P. C. Wu), Settrington (Heard), The Down (L. F. Soong), Waterlily (Bauld), Hopeful Fellow (Quincey), Sea Down (Liddell), Morning Glory (Moller), Yamato (Morimoto), Arctic (Maitland), First Chance (Daigliesh), Little Time (Patterson), Noble Diamond (J. Edgar), Sosborg (Knoll), Star Fish (R. S. Dallas), Tea Money (Vida), Magicland (A. N. Dallas), Cambaito (Greig), Active-Fellow (Hill), Chichibu (Y. Wong), Akashi (Tomono), Watertower (Macdonnell), and Easter Day (Encarnacao).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $66.20; Place 1st $25.30, 2nd $7.50, 3rd $41.50.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 232, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 514, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 4.

Unplaced: 321, 25, 892, 6, 560, 692, 628, 995, 216, 713, 235, 1085, 865, 503, 258, 891, 804, 165, 847, 916, 563, 354, 682.

9.—The Easter Selling Plate, 1 mile.

	lbs.
Mr. K. D. Soo's chesnut Easy Money (Haimovitch)	145—1
Mr. Day's roan Respective (A. N. Dallas)	150—2
Mr. Springfield's grey Tanzers (Maitland)	148—3

Won by: 3 lengths; 1 length. Time: 2:06 2-5.

Also ran: Haining (G. Pollock), Graphite (Johnstone), Carburettor (Botelho), Little Inspector (Collaco), Day Star (Hill), Oldsmobile (S. Liu), Pacific (Y. Morimoto), Delawar (Bauld), Paper Money (R. S. Dallas), The Chimley (Y. Wong), Twinkling Star (Rea), Speyside (Greig), Arbor Day (P. C. Wu), Skylight (Hughes), Fieldcroft (Liddell), Auceps Caustic (F. X. Diniz), and Naturalist (Encarnacao).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $41.70; Place 1st $13.30, 2nd $16.10, 3rd $15.60.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 377, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 582, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 783.

Unplaced: 504, 47, 782, 494, 884, 24, 698, 152, 276, 549, 359, 82, 275, 542, 506, 886, 266.

10.—The Nanyang Stakes, 7 furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Meguro's white Hakone (A. N. Dallas)	152—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Pennyfield (Heard)	155—2
Mr. San Sing's grey Aerometer (Haimovitch)	158—3

Won by: a neck; 1½ length. Time: 1:49.

Also ran: Silver Streak (Johnstone), Oxford Down (J. Liou), Tientsin (Knoll), Zenda (Moller), Windercroft (Liddell), Guldborg (Patterson), Henry VIII (Crokam), Aintree (Daigliesh), Beautiful Fellow (Hill), Commonland (R. S. Dallas), Twenty-two Carat (Maitland), Tower Bridge (Y. Wong), Lincolnshire (Macdonnell), Bullet (Stang-Lund), and Laddie (Bauld).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $15.10; Place 1st $7.40, 2nd $11.30, 3rd $10.00.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 144, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 817, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 175.

Unplaced: 49, 11, 201, 451, 734, 600, 108, 503, 254, 540, 92, 419, 845, 709, 280.

11.—The Land O'Plums Stakes, 1½ mile.

	lbs.
Messrs. T. T. Chow and Co's. dun The Zebra (J. Liou)	161—1
Mr. K. Y. Loo's bay Golden Chrysanthemum (Bremner)	153—2
Mr. Leaf's black Curio (Macdonnell)	147—3

Won by: 1½ lengths; 1½ length. Time: 3:18 3-5.

Also ran: Radiator (Maitland), Desert Star (A. N. Dallas), and Repulse Bay (Y. Wong).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $7.50; Place 1st $5.20, 2nd $5.60, 3rd $8.70.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 400, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 906, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 185.

Unplaced: 826, 898, 304.

Nanyang Wins Basketball Championship

By defeating St. John's, their old rival, in a thrilling game last Thursday afternoon, Nanyang captured the East China Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship. Nanyang won all the four scheduled games:

Nanyang 27	Shanghai College 19
Nanyang 40	Southeastern U. 19
Nanyang 29	Nanking Uni. 13
Nanyang 33	St. John's 31

Nanyang College has done very well in athletics this year. Besides being the undisputed soccer football champions, Nanyang also copped the Inter-middle School Basketball championship.

In the present series, Shanghai College and St. John's University are tied in second place, each having won three games and lost one.

SHANGHAI COPS TWO

Shanghai College defeated the Southeastern University and the Soochow University. Both games were close and exciting, and although the Shanghai team was crippled by the absence of its regular guard, "Baby Yuen," it came out victorious on both occasions.

In the game with the Southeastern University, the score at interval was 12 to 11, Shanghai College leading. The score was so close throughout that it showed 26-26 at the end of the game. Another five minutes were added to the play, during which Henry Ling, the right forward netted two goals, making the final score 30 to 26.

The score of Shanghai-Soochow game was 32 to 22. Soochow played well in the first half, and the score at the interval was 14 to 14. But they weakened during the second, and Shanghai College copped the game without much difficulty.

For the winners, Henry Ling played brilliantly. This lad is full of promise. T. T. Zee, at center was rather weak in shooting but he guarded closely the centers. Bao and Ma also played very hard.

Shanghai Is Winner At Hockey

(Continued from Page 1)

right wing toed the line centering well but unavailingly.

Crompton then repeated his performance twice, scoring from Brown, in quick succession.

The next to score was Pashbir Singh, who after a very brilliant piece of play managed to add to Tientsin's only goal. Crompton netted again, and was speedily followed by Maude, bringing the total score to 8-3.

A final, beautiful try by Maude was halted by the whistle calling time.

Shanghai, in reversing the decision of last year when they visited the northern port and were met with defeat, played a very fine game. Every man of their forward line deserves mention. And while the credit is the main, perhaps, rests with them, it was impossible that they could have done as well as they did had not the halves, Crickmer, Harvie and Oliveira, so continually fed them, working tirelessly to keep the ball in the Tientsin half of the field. Collaco and Cobb were solid in their defence, more especially Collaco, whose work has never been more clean, more sure, more entirely reliable. Jones, as keeper of the goal, did well.

MOULD ALSO GOOD

For the vanquished, Maude was by far the most brilliant, and it was his work which kept the front line together, and—it is not too much to say, kept the Tientsin morale from slumping. With Saidakbar Singh and Raghbir Singh on the one side of him, and Faers and Connelly on the other, the front line was a finely-functioning van. Stileman, of the halves did the best work, and Bisham Singh and Britam Singh contributed greatly to the defence. Mould figured well, but it must be said that Akram Khan seemed to be never failing in his efforts to undermine the work of the Shanghai forwards. Rasmussen was playing his best, no doubt, but it was impossible to have stopped some of the shots that he let by.

A fine game, on fine weather. And, perhaps, it is not too much to hope that Tientsin may have a chance to play a return game.

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-:- Sport And Stage -:-

(Continued from Page 1)

man. I appreciated to the full Holloway's interpretation. Holloway had a big task. He was big in his conception. He was equally big in his portrayal.

Does this sound enthusiastic? I hope so. I am enthusiastic. I would like everyone of my readers to so thoroughly enjoy the play as I did on Thursday. I am glad that the management has seen its way clear to present it again.

I want to see it again. I want every American and British man and woman to see it. Lincoln will help us to understand each other. Lincoln is made to say in the play:

"I drink to the hope of honest friends—to friendship!"

A fine sentiment! Drink to it.

An American friend of mine, who sat next to me at the performance, said: "I saw this show at home and these people are good, but I think they are going at too great a pace." Were they? The piece took nigh on three hours to present. We have poetic licence when we need to shorten a line at times. We must have dramatic licence when we have to keep an audience from feeling a play is too long. By the way, this same good friend of mine sat out to the end, and refused to leave his seat until he had helped with his applause to bring back Abraham Lincoln—I mean W. E. Holloway—five times before the curtain.

I must not forget in my enthusiasm for Holloway's acting the good work put in by other members of a large cast. "Mrs. Lincoln" was played by Miss Florence Le Clercq. We very readily sympathised with her. History would make her a little bit cattish. Drinkwater shows us a woman, who in her love and admiration for a great man, will put up with the misunderstandings of a fickle public in order to tell her husband "No" when it ought to be "No" and "Yes" when it ought to be "Yes." I liked Mrs. Lincoln. I don't wonder that one player apologised to her for smoking in her special room. If I liked Mrs. Lincoln, I must also say that I liked Miss Le Clercq.

Another character that stands out is that of "Seward." I have already had to pay tribute to the actor who played this part. Mr. Claud Allister is a fine player. He bears a striking resemblance to Gerald Du Maurier. I hear he is to play the part that his double took in London in "Bull Dog Drummond." Allister was in that London company. I look forward to the play. His "Seward" was very convincing.

I note that he doubled the part with that of "General Lee." The scene twixt Lee and Grant was wonderfully well done. To Grant (Fred Morgan) and Allister congratulations.

In every play one must expect some defect. Thank goodness that the defects in Abraham Lincoln were such that they were like spots on the Sun. You had to use powerful telescopes to see them. Now, I have had the pleasure of meeting Miss Hardy. I'm going to have quite a lot to say about her in a moment or so, for for the nonce I must tackle her work as the "Chronicler."

Drinkwater has given her some wonderful lines. She appeared, appropriately clad, and scenically backed. She spoke her lines. But there was something missing. I fancy that Miss Cherry Hardy has been used to a much bigger house. She pitched her voice a good deal too high in her endeavor to give the lines their due. A little less fortissimo and a little more soul will make her next playing much more convincing. I am looking forward to seeing this actress in a part that will give her more scope.

I must not forget in this appreciation of a fine play, well acted, the good work supplied by Miss Leslie Graham as "Mrs. Otherly," Miss Revel Read as "Mrs. Goliath Blow," Mr. Walter Hudd as "Slaney" and Mr. Fred Morgan as "General Grant."

There will be a repeat performance of "Abraham Lincoln" on April 12, under the auspices of the American Association of China for the benefit of American civilian relief.

My dear readers, I want to give you a safe tip—Keep April 12 open! See this play.

• • •

PRETTY PLAYERS

During the past week I have had the pleasure of meeting three of the Courtneidge-Holloway players. Two of them are undoubtedly pretty. The third was probably looked upon as pretty by his mother many years ago but today I cannot agree with that lady. Holloway is a very nice chap. He isn't pretty. He is a fine actor and that is all we want at present.

I met him many years ago. I have no pleasant memories of that first meeting. We were playing "Hamlet" at the Court Theater, Sloane Square, in London. Frank Littler—who put on "The Temporary Gentleman" at the Oxford with Herbert Jay—was playing Hamlet. Mrs. Bruce Smith was the Queen; Margaret Hathaway was "Ophelia," Crawford Balcarras was Laertes and I was trying to fill in the part of "Polonius." Monty Love, who was out here with Matheson Lang and who is now playing big leads in the movies was also helping in some part or other and Colley Salter was producing. We had the stage on a Sunday morning.

We happened to get there first. Holloway wanted the stage to produce a new play for Gerald Lawrance. He got there second. He was mad! You see he was the manager of the Court at the time and producer as well. Possession being nine points of the law we took the tenth and stuck. You should have heard his Shakespeare! He rehearsed in the billroom upstairs. We had the stage. He never forgave us.

The next time I saw him was with Matheson Lang. He arrived in Shanghai in 1911. Let me tell you a little story of that Shakespearean season. Years and years ago Lang and Holloway were with Benson. They were both very young. They made up their minds then to take a company touring through the world. They laid their plans. They worked hard to get the necessary cash together. Then when the two of them were nearing the age of thirty they had their opportunity. Plans had already been made. It only needed to get the crowd.

This difficulty was also overcome and away sailed the Lang-Holloway company to conquer the Far East. We still remember with pleasure the series of shows they gave and still hope that in the no distant future we shall have the Lang-Holloway combination back again.

• • •

MISS LESLIE GRAHAM

Miss Leslie Graham played the lead in "The Man From Toronto." Everyone liked that show. We all liked Miss Graham. She comes from a theatrical stock. When she started from England she was accompanied by her well known father and charming mother. Father had for years been with Courtneidge, either acting in or managing his companies. The player was over seventy when he started out on the long tour to our shores, and he found that Father Time called a halt, and back to England he had to go. I am sorry. He is a wonderful old actor and beloved by the whole company.

Miss Graham very early in life wanted to follow in father's footsteps. Father was not so keen. But "Leslie" got her way. I don't wonder at it. She is very nice and when she smiles any masculine heart will pit-a-pat-pit-a-pat. Not long ago she accompanied George Tully—the original Man From Toronto to Australia where for months this delightful piece won the plaudits of the crowds who went to see it. She played the part Down Under that we appreciated here.

But—'Tis sad to tell—playgoers will not see her much more upon the boards. When she arrived in Bombay she met someone! Now she writes to him daily. In June she is going to live with him daily. He is an architect. He asked her to share his fortunes. He is now building a home for two.

McGrath, who used to sing to us in the old Bandman companies is very pleased with Miss Graham's choice. You see McGrath is running the A.D.C. there and he looks forward to having a big attraction in our very charming subject. I envy the architect. She loves him. Blessings on them both.

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"The Chronicler" in "Abraham Lincoln" was played by Miss Cherry Hardy. I have already referred to her work in that part. You don't know the young lady yet. She will be better known before the present season is much older. She takes most of the heavy parts in the repertoire. For instance you can look forward to her taking the part of the Second Mrs. Tanqueray tomorrow night. In another column I shall have something to say about her work in The Garden Of Allah. Miss Gladys Cooper is playing Mrs. Tanqueray in London just now. I couldn't be but struck with the resemblance between the two players.

Miss Hardy is a typical Londoner. She first cooed at mother in the Brompton Road. Her home was not far from Harrod's Stores and so I fancy she often since that day has cooed at Father when looking into the famous stores windows with the usual results.

Miss Hardy has been through the mill. She started in that best of all acting schools, a touring company. As she simply doted on singing and dancing she naturally found a place in a musical comedy company. But she soon longed for something more serious and so got parts in straight plays. She is still very young and therefore cannot boast of a galaxy of big parts, but at that pleasant little theater, The Ambassadors, she was with Iris Hoey in "Clothes and the Woman" and in a few days time we shall see her take the part of her old chief.

I asked Miss Cherry Hardy what she did in her spare time. She replied: "Learn parts; dance; study a little more; dance again; look forward to playing my parts and when I have the chance I play golf.

"No, Mr. Domino, I don't play well enough to know the language of the game. Isn't it a pity Leslie is leaving us in June. We are great pals. I suppose I shall get married some day."

I sighed at hearing this, a cursed my many grey hairs.

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SARAH BERNHARDT

Full of years and honor the Divine Sarah has left this sphere of ours; she has shuffled off this mortal coil and like a good Catholic she has travelled to that country where her genius will be perfected and live again. A world mourns the loss of the great and beloved actress and remembers her genius.

I wonder how many of us remember her appearance in London, at the Adelphi Theater in 1899, when she played the part of Hamlet. I was still in my teens, and a thoughtless young devil, but I remember that portrayal. What a Hamlet! How different to the great Irving! How unlike the perfect Forbes Robertson! And yet how like them both in her genius.

Listen to what Clement Scott, the critic of his day, has to say about this particular portrayal.

"But what exquisite ideas she had! The crossing of herself before she follows the Ghost, the speaking of the Speech to the players on the miniature stage, making Hamlet for the moment an actor addressing his audience; the feeling of his father's picture on the walls when the Ghost is gone and materialism has come again; the effect of the poison in Hamlet's veins when his hand is scratched in the duel with Laertes; the kissing of his dead mother's hair—all these are exquisite points never imagined before.

"But the whole thing was imaginative, electrical, and poetical. I do not think I ever sat out the play of Hamlet with less fatigue. It all passed like a delightful dream. As a rule the play exhausts one. There was no exhaustion with Sarah Bernhardt—only exhilaration. I think I could have sat it out all over again the same evening—no bad compliment, was it? . . .

"Never heed what people tell you. Take it from me, and if you have a chance, study, reflect, and analyse Sarah Bernhardt's Hamlet. You may differ from it in insignificant detail, but not in degree. But you are bound to admire it, and in the after years you will not forget it."

"Merci, merci, most gifted artist."

Here Are The Giants, World's Champions—Will They Repeat?

"All By Myself"

(As sung by Jack Dempsey)

All by myself in the morning,
All by myself at night;
I sit and brood in my solitude,
With never a cove to fight;
All by myself forever,
All by myself I sit,
All by myself as I look for the pelf,
With never a chin to hit.

ROBINSON WAS ONE FAST BOY IN HIS YOUTH

Wilbert Robinson, the rolypoly manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, once stole forty-two bases in a season.

Robbie, in his younger days, dashed around the bases faster than any other catcher in the league. In his first season as a big leaguer, Robbie stole forty-two bases for the old Athletics in thirty-seven games, and did it on a batting average of .200. How's that for base stealing?

Robinson was one of the really great catchers of the game and a catcher who wore wonderfully well. In his early minor league days he caught the offerings of John K. Tener, former governor of Pennsylvania, at Haverhill, Mass.

American Co., S. V. C. Orders

General Order No. 28:
COMPANY DRILL

Regular Company drill will be held at the Drill Hall, Foochow Road, Thursday, April 5, at 5:45 p.m.

Dress. Drill order with caps.

This order cancels General Order No. 26 which specified a drill on Thursday, March 29.

Special Order No. 138:
ENLISTMENT

Carl Hildabrand, 5 ft. 7 in., Asia Development Co.

Special Order No. 139:
ASSIGNMENT

Pvt. Hildabrand to First Squad, Third Platoon, Corporal Barnes.

Special Order No. 141:
EMERGENCY SQUADDING LIST CHANGES

Pvt. Awad will call Pvt. Hildabrand.

Sgt. Kay will call Pvt. Anthony.

Sgt. Kay, Pvt. Awad, Pvt. Krisel, as well as all other members of the company will make corrections on their copies of Emergency Squadding List.

Special Order No. 143:
DISCHARGES

The following honorable discharges have been granted. On account of business:

First Pvt. E. L. Healey
Pvt. W. Klein

On account departure from Shanghai:

Corp. F. G. Green
Pvt. C. W. Gale
Pvt. P. L. Gross
Pvt. A. C. Miccia
Pvt. F. T. Smith
Pvt. Y. T. Stevens
Pvt. C. B. Weiss

(Signed) V. OLSEN, Captain, Commanding American Company, S. V. C.

THE SUN SHINES EAST, THE SUN SHINES WEST AND THE XS POLICY'S STILL THE BEST

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C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE 44 Kiangse Road.

Agents:—**Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.**

Whose Assets exceed £2,000,000

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THE GREAT JAPANESE TENOR

with MILTON SEYMOUR, Accompanist will give a Song Recital in English, Italian, French and Japanese

in the

NEW CARLTON DINING ROOM

on Monday, April 2nd, at 9.15 p.m.

Mr. TATSUMI'S Programme follows:—

1. A. "Preghiera" ..... F. Paolo Tosti
   B. "Mattinata" ..... Ruggiero Leoncavallo
2. A. "O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave Me" G. F. Handel
   (From the Oratorio "SEMELE" Year 1743)
   B. "Visione Veneziana" ..... Renato Brogi
   C. "To A Hill Top" ..... Ralph Cox
3. Two Principle Arias From The Opera "LA TOSCA" ..... Giacomo Puccini
   A. "Recondita Armonia" (From Act One)
   B. "E. Lucevan le Stelle" (From Act Three)

INTERVAL 20 MINUTES

4. A. "Till I Wake" ..... Amy Woodforde-Finden
   B. "Requiem" ..... Sidney Homer
   C. "Ave Maria" ..... Bach-Gounod
   (A prayer to the blessed Virgin Mary)
5. A. "A Cycle Of Five Japanese Love Songs" ..... Kosaku Yamada
   B. "Vesti la Giubba" (Air also from the Opera "PAGLIACCI") ..... Ruggiero Leoncavallo
6. A. "Ideale" ..... F. Paolo Tosti
   B. "How Many Times" (Written for and dedicated to Seijiro Tatsumi) ..... Milton Seymour
   C. "Sylvelin ..... Christian Sinding
   D. "O Paradis" (From the Opera "L'AFRICAINE") ..... Giacomo Meyerbeer

Admission $2: Tickets on sale at the Carlton
Telephone West 3637-8-9

555

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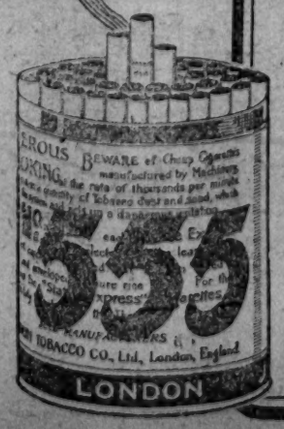

See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father

IT'S GONNA BE A SWELL DINNER!
I'LL BE THERE!
IT'S GIVIN' IN YOUR HONOR· WE'LL ALL BE SEATED AT THE TABLE THEN A BIG PIE IS BROUGHT IN AN' YOU HOP OUT OF THE MIDDLE OF THE PIE!
1
I KNOW WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO SAY· I'LL SAVE YOU THE TROUBLE· YOU CAN'T GO OUT!!!
WELL· THERE IS NO HARM IN ASKIN'· IS THERE!
2
HAWKINS· TAKE MY DRESS SUIT OVER TO DINTY MOORE'S AN' I'LL GIVE YOU TEN DOLLARS TO KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT·
IT ISN'T RIGHT FOR ME TO DO IT· SIR· BUT FOR TEN DOLLARS· I CAN'T REFUSE!
3
WELL· AS LONG AS I HAVE TO STAY IN· I MIGHT AS WELL GO DOWN AN' FIX THE FURNACE!
FOR ONCE IN YOUR LIFE· YOU ARE SHOWING A LITTLE SENSE!
4
GEE! EVERY· BODY IS IN THEIR CELLARS THESE DAYS!
IT'S A SHAME THE WAY I PUT IT OVER ON MAGGIE BUT I'VE GOT TO GIT TO THAT DINNER!
5
HAWKINS· WHERE IS MR. JIGGS? SPEAK!!
REALLY· MUM· I COULDN'T SAY MUM· I DON'T KNOW!!
6
WHERE IS HIS DRESS SUIT? NOW YOU HAD BETTER SPEAK UP OR YOU ARE GOING TO BE A SICK MAN!
I'LL TELL! I'LL TELL!!! I TOOK IT TO DINTY MOORE'S!
7
TAXI· LADY!
YES· DRIVE TO DINTY MOORE'S AS FAST AS YOU CAN!
8
?
BOYS: JIGGS WILL NOT BE WITH US TONIGHT· SO WE WILL HAVE TO EAT OUR PIE WITHOUT HIM·
THE POOR OLD MARRIED GUY!
TOO BAD·
BRING ON THE PIE!
9
ARE YOU SURE MR. JIGGS IS NOT HERE?
POSITIVE·
HERE COME'S THE PIE!
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10
SO!
ATTA BOY!
HELLO JIGGS!
HURRA!
HERE I AM· PALS!
11
DINTY MOORE'S
AMBULANCE
AMBULANCE
AMBULANCE
GEO MCMANUS
12